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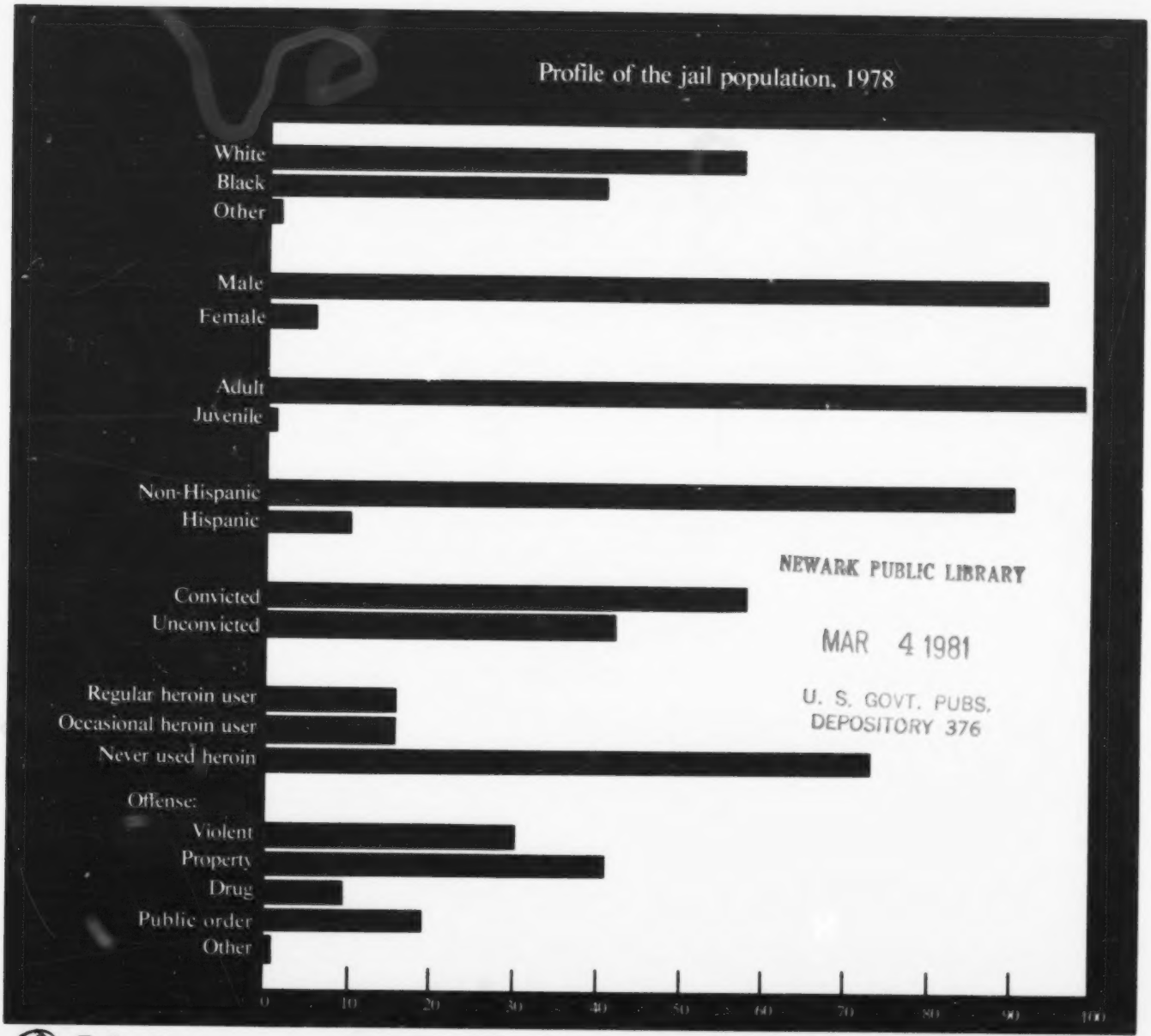
Profile of Jail Inmates

Sociodemographic Findings from the 1978 Survey of Inmates of Local Jails



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Profile of Jail Inmates

Sociodemographic Findings from the 1978 Survey of Inmates of Local Jails

National Prisoner Statistics Report
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Preface

The 1978 Survey of Inmates of Local Jails was one of a series of data-gathering efforts undertaken during the 1970's to assist policymakers in assessing the Nation's correctional institutions and in formulating measures to overcome any deficiencies. During that decade, an unprecedented growth in the number of people subject to custody imposed increasingly heavier demands on already strained institutions. Intensified by overcrowding, the deterioration in living conditions among the incarcerated spurred public authorities, especially the judiciary, to take remedial action. Decisions rendered by State and Federal courts have required the adoption of measures to alleviate overcrowding and otherwise improve living conditions in correctional facilities.

Prisons have been the main objects of court rulings defining prisoner rights and minimum living standards, but conditions in local jails—many of which are "warehousing" some of the overflow of inmates under State jurisdiction—came under increased scrutiny towards the end of the decade. These developments contributed to a heightened awareness of the interdependence of State and local confinement facilities and to an increased level of policy attention accorded the latter. Against this background, and under the terms of the Crime Control Act of 1976, the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration (LEAA) was authorized by the U.S. Congress to survey existing and future needs in Federal, State, and local correctional facilities. Partly in response to this law, the 1978 Survey of Inmates of Local Jails was conducted to improve and expand baseline data collected on that population in 1970 and 1972 and to identify changes over the intervening period.

Conducted by the U.S. Bureau of the Census concurrently with the Census of Jail Facilities, the 1978 survey gathered extensive information on the demographic and socioeconomic background, criminal history, and adjudication experience of a representative sample of jail inmates. Within these broad areas, detailed data were obtained on such subjects as prearrest employment, alcohol and drug use, offense for which confined, length of sentence, and experience with bail, counsel, and pleading. All data were provided by inmates who participated in personal interviews on a voluntary basis. In a procedure differing from that of earlier surveys, the sample was designed to assure that statistical reliability of data on female inmates was generally comparable to that for male inmates. Preliminary findings from both the inmate survey and facility census were published in a brief release entitled *Census of Jails and Survey of Jail Inmates, 1978: Preliminary Report* in February 1979.

This report is an overview of the demographic and socioeconomic characteristics of inmates held in the Nation's local jails. Basic findings on the use of drugs and alcohol are also presented. It is the first in a series based on the 1978 Survey of Inmates of Local Jails to be published by the Bureau of Justice Statistics. Reports dealing with the inmates' experience with the adjudication process and bail, a detailed examination of drug and alcohol usage, and other specialized topics will be included in the series.

Most of the data on which this report is based can be found in the tables in Appendix I, although some results are displayed only in tables or footnotes within the text. All data items gathered in the survey may be identified by examining the questionnaire (Appendix II). Data for 1978 on inmates held because of overcrowding in other facilities and on juveniles in jail are derived from the 1978 Census of Jail Facilities rather than from the survey. Pre-1978 data used to develop trend analyses were derived from the 1970 National Jail Census and the 1972 Survey of Inmates of Local Jails, both conducted by the Bureau of the Census under LEAA sponsorship. Appendix III contains definitions and technical notes designed to assist users in the interpretation of survey results.

All data in this report are estimates subject to both sampling and nonsampling errors. Sources of error and technical information on sample design and estimation procedure are discussed in Appendix IV. Most statements in the report involving comparisons met statistical tests that the differences were equivalent to or greater than two standard errors; in other words, the chances were at least 95 out of 100 that each difference described did not result solely from sampling variability. Those few statements of comparison in which the chances were 90 out of 100 that sampling variability did not cause the difference were qualified by the expression "some indication." Estimates below 300 for male inmates, or for inmates of both sexes, and below 100 for female inmates, were considered to have been based on too few sample cases to be statistically reliable.

READEX FICHE

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Summary

An estimated 158,000 persons were held in the country's 3,500 local jails at the time of a nationwide survey conducted in February 1978.[1] This total represented a 12-percent increase in that recorded by a comparable survey taken in 1972. Not only were convicted criminals held in jails but also a sizable minority—4 of every 10—charged with but not convicted of a crime. Against the background of two factors unique to the 1970's—the backlogging of convicted felons in local jails to relieve overcrowded State prisons and the entry of the baby-boom generation into the prime offender-age bracket (18–34)—the increase between the two survey years was lower than might have been anticipated. Indeed, the number of persons confined in prisons rose approximately 40 percent over the same period. Certain major criminal justice reforms—such as exclusion of juveniles from adult detention facilities, reduced incarceration rates for nuisance-type offenses, and imposition of probation instead of confinement for some crimes—contributed to the difference in the relative increase of the two populations.

As in 1972, males predominated overwhelmingly in the 1978 jail population, while the proportion of women was unchanged. Blacks and young persons continued to be represented disproportionately; in fact, the jail population in 1978 was more youthful than in 1972. The number of juveniles held in jails dropped sharply, however, reflecting legislation prohibiting the joint housing of adult and juvenile offenders.

Single persons—those who had never married or were divorced or separated—made up about three-fourths of the inmate total, as contrasted with only a third in the U.S. population as a whole. The relatively low educational level of the jail population was evidenced by the fact that 3 of every 5 inmates lacked a high school diploma, compared with only 1 of every 4 persons in the general population. Military veterans were relatively less numerous in the jail population than in the national population.

People experiencing economic hardships contributed disproportionately to the jail population. Predetention annual income averaged only $3,700, and the percentage of those employed was much lower than the corresponding share in the U.S. population. At least 1 in every 4 inmates had been financially dependent on welfare, social security, unemployment benefits, and/or borrowing from family or friends, rather than on a wage or salary. The proportion of female inmates who had been subject to these disadvantages was particularly high and, to some extent, the same could be said for blacks as compared with whites. Not surprisingly, therefore, black female inmates were the most likely of the four largest race-sex groups to have been living in poverty.

Drug and alcohol abuse had played a significant role in the lives of many inmates. About 4 out of every 10 had used some drug daily. A fourth of all women inmates had been heroin addicts—far more than the proportion for men. About a fifth of the convicted inmates were under the influence of drugs at the time of their offense. With respect to alcohol abuse, a fourth of the convicted inmates had been drinking heavily just before they committed their offense, and the proportion of whites who had was more than twice that of blacks.

[1] Generally speaking, *jails* are locally administered confinement facilities authorized to hold persons awaiting adjudication and/or those committed after adjudication to serve sentences usually of 1 year or less. By contrast, *prisons* are State or Federal confinement institutions, chiefly for holding convicted felons serving sentences of more than a year.

Demographic characteristics

The profile of jail inmates revealed by the 1978 survey featured a predominantly male population in which the shares of young persons and of blacks were markedly higher than those in the Nation as a whole. Since the 1972 jail survey, the youthfulness of the inmate population increased as the bulk of the post-War baby-boom generation entered the age groups that historically have been most active in punishable activities. The retention of convicted persons in local jails because of overcrowding in the State prison systems also contributed to the rise in the jail population. The female proportion of the jail population did not, however, change greatly between 1972 and 1978, in contrast with the sharp increase in the number of women held in the State and Federal prisons during that period (Figure 1).

Baby-boom generation adds to jail population

Between 1972 and 1978, the number of persons age 18–34 in the U.S. population—the principal age group from which the incarcerated are drawn—rose by 15 percent. The increase by this age group, far greater than that for the population as a whole, was a major factor in the rise in the number of jail inmates during the 1970's. For males, however, the proportion of the 18–34 age group in jails actually was smaller in 1978 than in 1972, 499 vs. 511 per 100,000. For females, the ratio was the same each year—31 per 100,000.

Increase also reflects prison backlog

Since the early 1970's, correctional authorities in many States have been forced to keep more prisoners in local jails because of severe overcrowding and associated problems in their own facilities. As of 1978, 1 out of every 19 jail inmates was being held as the direct result of overcrowding in State and, to a lesser degree, Federal prisons, and about 1 of every 8 of the Nation's jails held such inmates (Figure 2).

Number of juveniles declined sharply

Reflecting a national policy emphasis on segregating juvenile delinquents from adult criminals, less than half as many persons subject to juvenile courts were being held in jails in 1978—approximately 1,600—than in 1970 (approximately 3,900). Among the 46 jurisdictions that had distinct local jail systems in both 1970 and 1978, 42 reduced the total number of juveniles held, while only four (Maine, Nevada, Arkansas, and New Hampshire) reported increases in the number of juveniles confined. The most substantial decrease occurred in New York, where the number of jailed juveniles fell from 607 to 84. In 1978, local jails in three States—California, Indiana, and Virginia—accounted for about a fourth of all juveniles in jail.[2]

Proportion of women remained unchanged

In contrast to the comparatively rapid growth observed in recent years in the number of women within Federal and State prisons, their relative increase in jails between 1972 and 1978 was only slightly greater than that of males (Figure 3). In each of those years, women made up approximately 6 percent of the total jail population.

Disproportion of blacks persisted

Blacks, although numbering only about 1 of every 10 persons in the general population age 18–54, accounted for roughly 4 of every 10 male, and 5 of every 10 female, inmates.[3] Whites, slightly under nine-tenths of the general population, comprised relatively low proportions of both male and female inmates—57 and 49 percent, respectively. Inmates other than white or black approximated 2 percent for both males and females in the jail and general populations.[4] The racial distribution of inmates in 1972 and 1978 was roughly similar.

Persons of Hispanic origin constituted a higher proportion of the jail than of the general population. Numbering only 1 in 20 persons in the population at large, Hispanics accounted for about 1 of 10 males and 1 of 14 females confined in jail.

[2]Data on the number of juveniles held in local jails in 1970 and 1978 are drawn from two national censuses of jail facilities, *not* from inmate surveys. For a State distribution of juveniles confined in jails at the time of each census, see Appendix III, Table A.

[3]Owing to the small representation of older persons in correctional institutions, the general population referred to throughout this report for comparison purposes is limited, except as otherwise noted, to persons in the 18–54 age bracket.

[4]The inmate population was divided into three groups on the basis of race: white, black, and all other races, the latter consisting of American Indians, Alaskan Natives, Asians, and Pacific Islanders.

Jail inmates much younger than general population

Jail inmates were decidedly younger than the general adult population, even more so than in 1972.[5] In that year, 64 percent of the inmates, compared with 39 percent of the general population, were under 30; in 1978, the corresponding figures were 70 and 39 percent, respectively. At both junctures, the difference in the median age of the two populations was roughly 10 years—about 25 for the inmates and 35 for the general population.

By far the highest concentration of 1978 jail inmates fell into the 20–24 age bracket—fully a third of each sex—as compared with approximately 1 out of 7 persons in the general population (Figure 4). Also, the proportion of 18- and 19-year-olds (either male or female) was about twice as large in the jail as in the general population. At the upper reaches of the age pyramid, the reverse situation prevailed: about 2 percent of the inmates were age 55–64, as compared with 15 percent of the overall population.

The proportion of blacks below age 30 was somewhat greater than that of whites—72 vs. 68 percent—corresponding to the situation in the general population. Considering members of those two races, there was some indication that black female inmates made up the relatively largest under-30 age group.

[5]In order to provide detail on the youngest inmates, the range 16–64 is used as the basis for comparing the age structure of the jail and the general populations. In 1978, about 19,900 inmates were age 18–19 and 4,700 were 16–17, while only 300 were under 16; at the other extreme, some 2,600 inmates were age 55–64 and 900 were 65 and over.

Profile of the jail population, 1972 and 1978

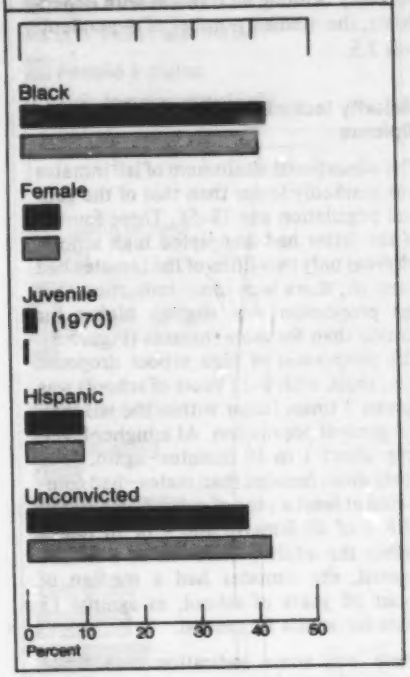


Figure 1

The effects of prison overcrowding: State and Federal inmates held in jails

	Number	Percent of total
Jails holding State or Federal prisoners	463	13
State or Federal prisoners held in jails	8,483	5

Note: See Appendix III for source of data on State and Federal prisoners in local jails.

Figure 2

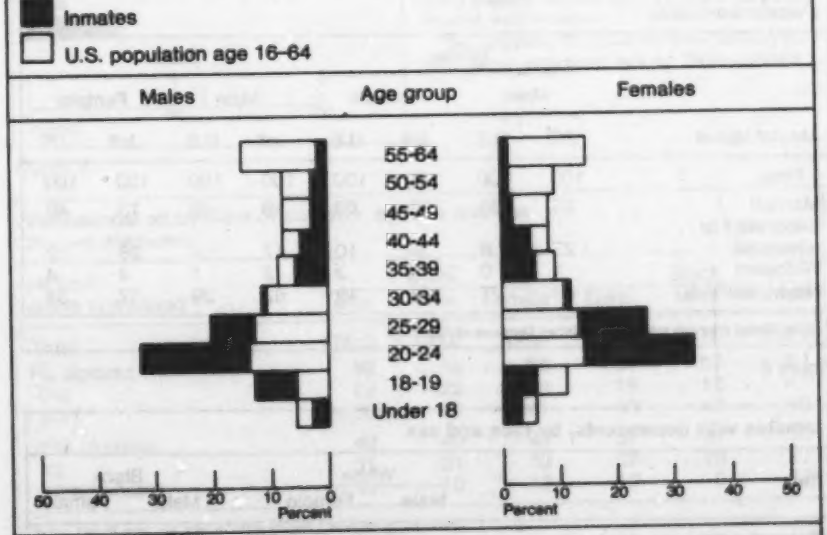
Number and percent distribution of inmates of Federal, State, and local correctional facilities, by sex, 1972 and 1978

Type of facility and sex	1972 Number	1972 Percent	1978 Number	1978 Percent	Percent increase
Federal	21,713	100	28,650	100	32
Male	20,919	96	26,956	94	29
Female	794	4	1,694	6	113
State	174,470	100	249,491	100	43
Male	168,992	97	240,141	96	42
Female	5,478	3	9,350	4	71
Local	141,605	100	158,394	100	12
Male	133,274	94	148,839	94	12
Female	8,331	6	9,555	6	15

Note: Figures for Federal and State inmates refer to sentenced prisoners. See Appendix III under "prison" for sources of these data.

Figure 3

Age structure of inmate and U.S. populations, by sex



Note: Detail may not add to 100% because of rounding.

Figure 4

Socioeconomic characteristics

Jail inmates were predominantly poor and undereducated. Their income prior to arrest was very low. An appreciable number were without work and dependent on welfare, social security, unemployment benefits, and/or borrowing from family or friends. Most lacked a complete high school education. Only about 2 of every 10 inmates were married, but more than 4 out of 10 supported one or more dependents. Only a fourth were military veterans, compared with about two-fifths of all U.S. males age 18 and over.

Marital status of inmates and U.S. population, by sex

Note: Detail may not add to 100% because of rounding.

Figure 5

Most were not married

More than three-fourths of the inmates either had never married (54 percent of the men and 46 percent of the women) or were separated or divorced (23 percent of the men and 30 percent of the women). Only 1 in every 5 was married. In sharp contrast, a large majority of the general population age 18–54 (2 of every 3 persons) was married, and only 9 percent (7 percent of the males and 11 percent of the females) were separated or divorced (Figure 5).

Among inmates who had never married, the proportions were much higher for black than for white males (62 to 49 percent) and for black than for white females (57 to 36 percent). The separation/divorce rate for black inmates, whether male or female, resembled that of their civilian counterparts, but that for both male and female white inmates was much higher (Figure 6). The proportion of white female inmates who were separated or divorced was higher than that of the other race-sex groups examined.

More than half of black females had dependents

As detailed later in the report, a large number of inmates had not been gainfully employed prior to arrest. Among those with incomes, the median amount was near the poverty level. Despite low incomes and a seemingly high degree of economic insecurity among jail inmates, some 4 out of every 10 had supported one or more dependents prior to confinement.

Slightly more black than white inmates and more females than males had dependents (Figure 7). In relative terms, black females made up the largest group of inmates having dependents (58 percent); white females comprised the smallest (37 percent). Among all inmates with dependents, the median number of dependents was 2.5.

Majority lacked a high school diploma

The educational attainment of jail inmates was markedly lower than that of the general population age 18–54. Three-fourths of the latter had completed high school, whereas only two-fifths of the inmates had done so; there was some indication that the proportion was slightly higher for female than for male inmates (Figure 8). The proportion of high school dropouts (i.e., those with 9–11 years of school) was almost 3 times larger within the jail than the general population. At a higher level, only about 1 in 10 inmates—again, relatively more females than males—had completed at least a year of college, compared with 3 of 10 females and 4 of 10 males within the adult population as a whole. Overall, the inmates had a median of about 10 years of school, as against 13 years for adults in general.

There was some indication that white inmates had a higher level of education than blacks, the proportions with at least a high school education being 40 and 37 percent, respectively. Of the four largest race-sex groups in the inmate population,

Marital status of inmates and U.S. population age 18-54, by race and sex

(Percent distribution)

	White				Black			
	Male		Female		Male		Female	
Marital status	Jail	U.S.	Jail	U.S.	Jail	U.S.	Jail	U.S.
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Married	23	66	25	69	19	46	13	40
Separated or divorced	27	6	34	10	17	14	26	22
Widowed	1	0	4	2	2	1	4	4
Never married	49	27	36	19	62	39	57	34

Note: Detail may not add to total shown because of rounding.

Figure 6

Inmates with dependents, by race and sex

Item	White		Black	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Percent with dependents	41	37	46	58
Median number	2.5	2.0	2.7	2.3

Figure 7

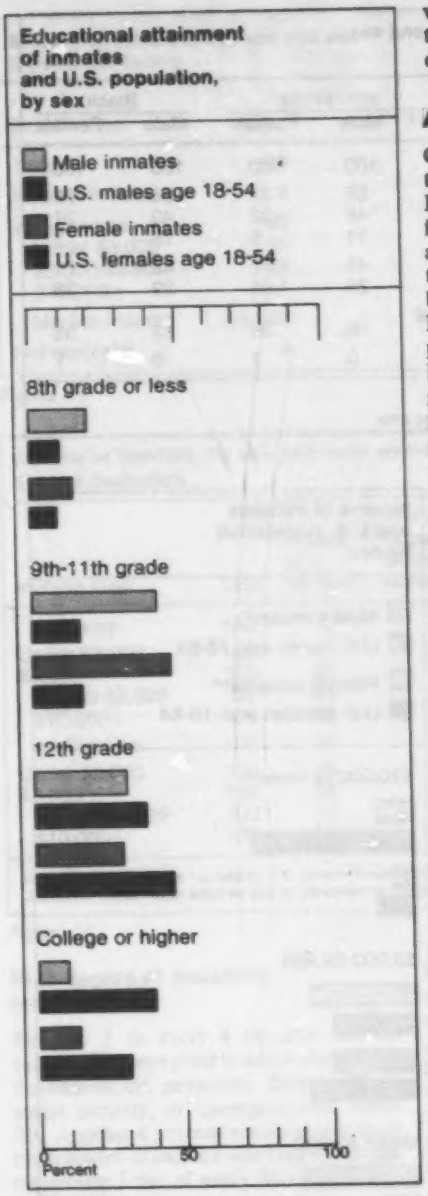


Figure 8

white females had the highest concentration of persons with at least high school diplomas (Figure 9).

A fourth were military veterans

One-fourth of the inmates—virtually all of them male—were veterans of the Armed Forces, a proportion well below the two-fifths representation of military veterans age 18 and over in the U.S. male population, but the proportions varied markedly by specific age group[6] (Figure 10). Between 18 and 24 years of age, the proportion of veterans was about twice as high in the inmate population as in the general population, but it was much lower for inmates age 25 and over. Thus, the age group that showed an overrepresentation of veterans in jail was composed largely of those who had joined the Armed Forces as volunteers *after* the end of the draft and the end of U.S. military involvement in Vietnam.[7] Black inmates were less likely than white inmates to be veterans: 2 in every 10 black inmates, compared with 3 out of every 10 white inmates, had served in the military.

Most women had not worked

Among inmates—particularly women—the lack of gainful employment prior to arrest was very high. About 2 of every 5 males were not working at the time of their admission to jail; the 3 out of 5 who were working included 12 percent with only a part-time job. Among the general male population, 84 percent in the 18-54 age group were employed, including only 3 percent limited to part-time work (Figure 11). Nearly two-thirds of the inmates without jobs were actively seeking work, compared with a little over a third of the corresponding group of U.S. males.

The proportion of women inmates without a job prior to being jailed was particularly high—fully 2 of every 3, compared

[6]Statements on veterans, whether in jail or in the general population, are based on figures pertaining solely to males, because only 1 percent of the female inmates were veterans.

[7]See Appendix III, under the entry "military service," for an explanatory note on Vietnam service.

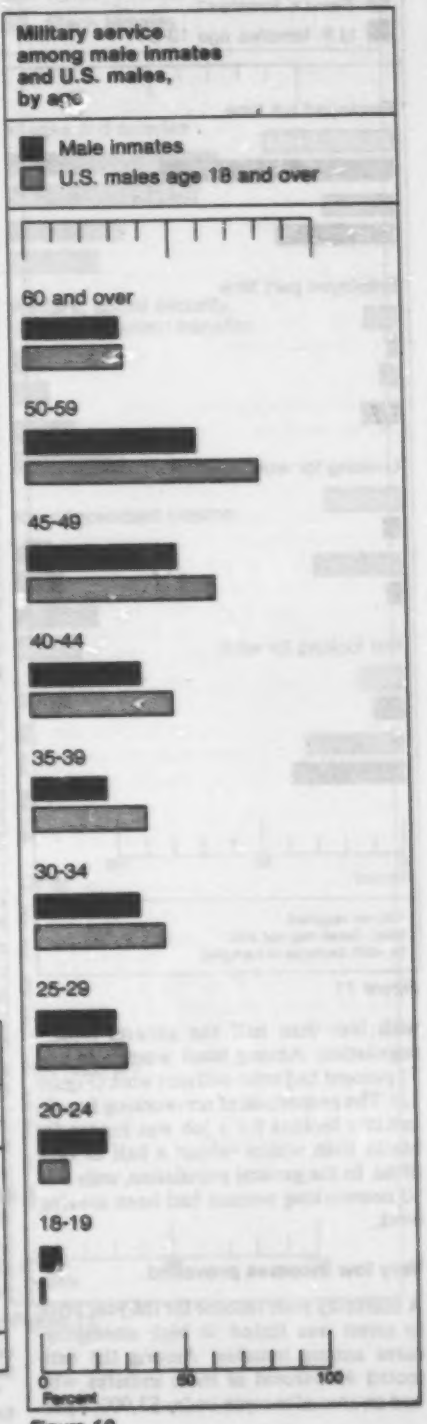


Figure 10

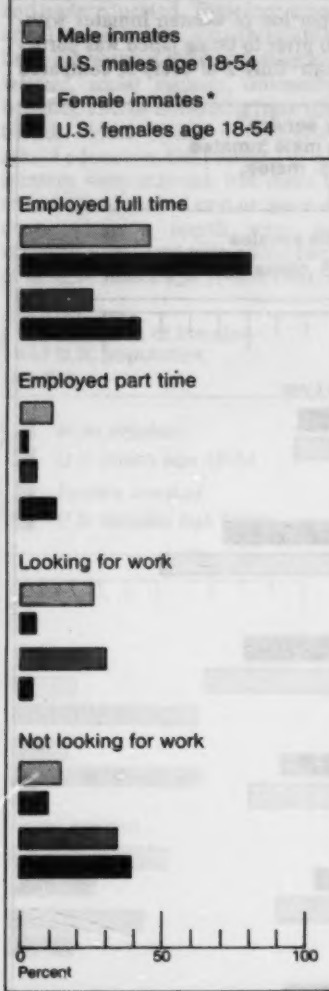
Educational attainment of inmates, by race and sex
(Percent distribution)

Highest grade completed	White			Black		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
No diploma	59	60	55	63	63	61
0-8	22	22	14	15	16	11
9-11	38	38	41	48	47	50
With diploma	40	40	45	37	37	38
12	31	31	33	27	28	27
13 or more	10	10	12	10	9	12

Note: Detail may not add to total shown because of rounding.

Figure 9

Employment status of inmates and U.S. population, by sex



*1% not reported.
Note: Detail may not add to 100% because of rounding.

Figure 11

with less than half the general female population. Among black women in jail, 71 percent had been without work (Figure 12). The proportion of nonworking female inmates looking for a job was higher for blacks than whites—about a half to two-fifths. In the general population, only 1 in 10 nonworking women had been seeking work.

Very low incomes prevailed

A markedly poor income for the year prior to arrest was linked to high unemployment among inmates. Among the estimated 45 percent of male inmates who had an annual income under $3,000, 7 percent said they had no income[8] (Figure 13). In contrast, all U.S. males age 18–54 had only 15 percent in the under-$3,000 bracket, including 3 percent with no income. For male inmates with income, the median amount was roughly a third of that for the general population—about $3,800 to $11,700. The median for all inmates—$3,714—was near "poverty level" as defined by the U.S. Government.[9]

The income gap between women in jail and women in general was not as great as in the case of males. The proportion of women with an income under $3,000 or with no income was roughly three-fifths for female inmates and one-half for women in general. In both segments, the proportion that had received no income was larger than that of males, but it was much higher for civilian women than for those in jail—24 vs. 9 percent. Among females with any income, the median was $2,400 for those in jail vs. about $5,000 for the general female population.

In jails as in the general population, blacks had lower incomes than whites. Among male inmates, about half the blacks, compared with two-fifths of the whites, had incomes under $3,000 or no income (Figure 14). Apparent differences between the income distribution of white and black female inmates were not statistically significant.

An important factor related to the low income of jail inmates was their relative youthfulness. The preadmission median income of men in jail was about two-fifths that for males age 18–34 in the general population; for female inmates it was about half that of their civilian counterparts in that age group.

[8]Statements on the income of inmates are based upon the estimated 95 percent who responded to the income question.

[9]The 1977 "poverty level" annual income was $3,147 for unrelated individuals age 14–64; for a 2-person family it was $4,054. For figures pertaining to larger family groups, see Appendix III under "poverty level."

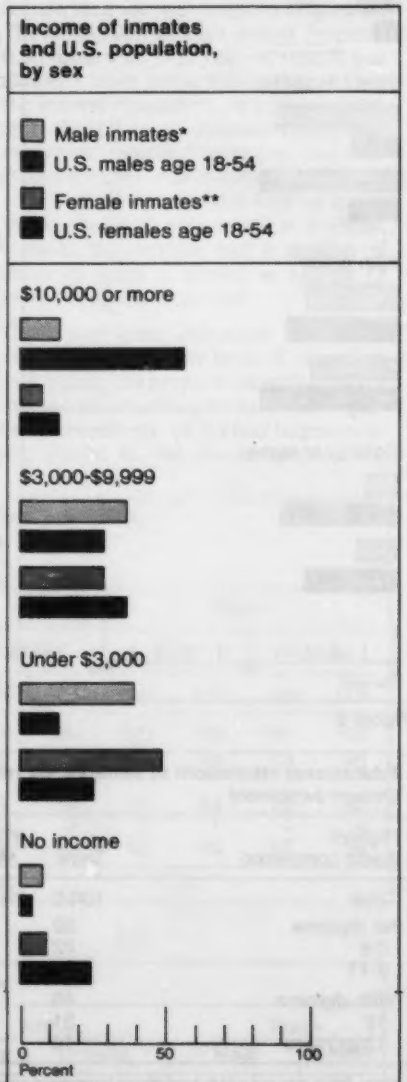
Employment status of inmates, by race and sex
(Percent distribution)

Employment status	All races[1]		White		Black	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100
Working	58	33	58	37	58	28
Fulltime	46	26	48	32	43	21
Parttime	12	6	11	5	15	7
Not working	42	66	41	62	42	71
Seeking work	27	31	25	26	29	36
Not seeking work	15	35	16	36	13	35
Not reported	0	1	0	1	0	1

Note: Detail may not add to total because of rounding.
[1]Includes data on members of races other than white and black.

Figure 12

Income of inmates and U.S. population, by sex



*5% unknown.
**6% unknown.
Note: Detail may not add to 100% because of rounding.

Figure 13

Income of inmates, by race and sex
(Percent distribution)

Income level	White		Black	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Total	100	100	100	100
Without income	6	9	7	8
With income	90	85	87	85
Under $3,000	35	47	42	52
$3,000-$9,999	38	30	35	27
$10,000+	17	8	10	6
Median income	$4,288	$2,594	$3,158	$2,254
Not reported	4	6	6	7

Figure 14

Income of inmates, by sex and main source
(Percent distribution)

Income level	Total	Wages and salaries	Welfare, social security, and unemployment benefits	No independent income (including borrowing)	Illegal activities
Males	100	70	11	14	4
Under $3,000	100	53	16	27	3
$3,000+	100	87	7	1	4
$3,000-$9,999	100	86	9	2	3
$10,000+	100	88	2	1	7
Females	100	36	30	25	6
Under $3,000	100	26	33	37	3
$3,000+	100	54	27	5	11
$3,000-$9,999	100	55	33	6	5
$10,000+	100	49	5	2	37

Note: Distribution does not add to 100 percent because of the exclusion of data on "other" main sources and on sources not reported.

Figure 16

High degree of economic insecurity

Roughly 1 in every 4 inmates had no source of income prior to admission or was dependent on payments from welfare, social security, or unemployment benefits. Another 4 percent reported that their main source of income was illegal. For the remaining 7 out of every 10 inmates the main source of income was either a wage or salary. For women, the proportion depending mainly on welfare, unemployment, or social security benefits was far greater than for men (30 vs. 11 percent); relatively more women than men (25 vs. 14 percent) depended mainly on resources provided by family or friends, or on loans. A slightly larger proportion of women than men admitted that their main income was from illegal activities. In relative terms, only about half as many women as men received a wage or salary.

Generally, black women showed a higher dependence than white women on income other than wages or salaries, almost twice as high in the case of unemployment or social welfare funds. The proportion of females dependent on illegal income was not significantly different for the two races (Figure 15).

Predictably, dependence on resources other than wages or salaries was highest among persons below the poverty level. About 44 percent of all inmates with incomes below $3,000 (including those with no income) were chiefly dependent on welfare, social security, or unemployment benefits (17 percent) or were supported by family or friends (27 percent). Among females in the under-$3,000 category, the number with income from these sources was strikingly high: 7 in every 10. Over $3,000, the proportion of inmates who had been dependent on welfare or other social benefits and on loans/donations approximated 8 percent for males and 33 percent for females.

The main source of income for the overwhelming majority of men in the highest income bracket—$10,000 or more—was salary or wages, but only about half the women in this bracket derived their income chiefly from those sources (Figure 16). There was some indication that a lower proportion (37 percent) of the women in this bracket admitted that their income was chiefly from illegal activities. Only 7 percent of the men said they had relied mainly on illegal income.

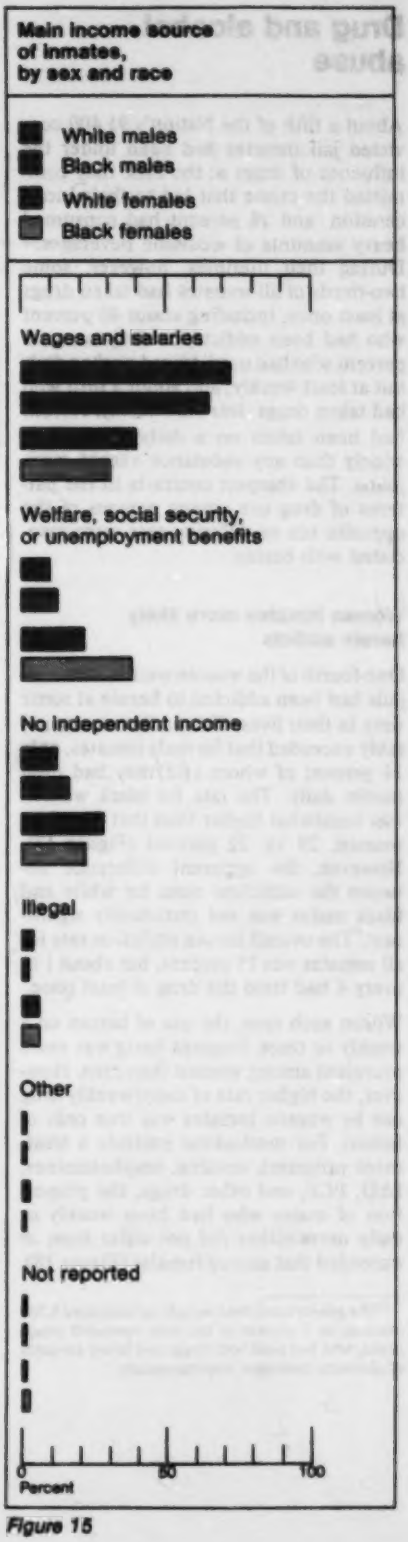


Figure 15

Drug and alcohol abuse

About a fifth of the Nation's 91,400 convicted jail inmates had been under the influence of drugs at the time they committed the crime that led to their incarceration, and 28 percent had consumed heavy amounts of alcoholic beverages.[10] During their lifetimes, however, some two-thirds of all inmates had taken drugs at least once, including about 40 percent who had been addicts, or *daily* users; 8 percent who had used drugs *less than daily* but at least weekly; and about a fifth who had taken drugs *less than weekly*. Heroin had been taken on a daily basis more widely than any substance except marijuana. The sharpest contrasts in the patterns of drug use among persons of the opposite sex or differing race were associated with heroin.

Women inmates more likely heroin addicts

One-fourth of the women confined in local jails had been addicted to heroin at some time in their lives. This addiction rate notably exceeded that for male inmates, only 14 percent of whom said they had used heroin daily. The rate for black women was somewhat higher than that for white women, 29 vs. 22 percent (Figure 17). However, the apparent difference between the addiction rates for white and black males was not statistically significant. The overall heroin addiction rate for all inmates was 15 percent, but about 1 in every 4 had tried the drug at least once.

Within each race, the use of heroin on a weekly or more frequent basis was more prevalent among women than men. However, the higher rate of daily/weekly drug use by women inmates was true only of heroin. For methadone (outside a treatment program), cocaine, amphetamines, LSD, PCP, and other drugs, the proportion of males who had been weekly or daily users either did not differ from or exceeded that among females (Figure 18).

[10]The proportions cited include an estimated 6,300 inmates, or 7 percent of the total convicted population, who had used both drugs and heavy amounts of alcoholic beverages simultaneously.

Marijuana used most widely

Other than heroin, marijuana was the only substance that a relatively high proportion of inmates had used on a weekly or daily basis. As might be expected, it was used far more widely than the other drugs, tried at least once by some two-thirds of all jail inmates and used at least weekly by 2 of every 5. Proportionately more males than females had used marijuana on a weekly or daily basis.

Cocaine and barbiturates each had been tried at least once by about 3 of every 10 inmates, with males and females involved at rates that did not differ. LSD had been tried by 21 percent of the inmates, PCP by 16 percent, and illicit methadone by 7 percent. The numbers of inmates who had taken any of these drugs on a weekly or daily basis were generally far lower than for occasional users.

The proportions of whites and blacks who had taken heroin at least once did not differ significantly, but relatively more blacks used it at least weekly, though by only a slight margin. For each of the other drugs, whites were somewhat more likely than blacks to have used the substances at least once in a lifetime. Marijuana, amphetamines, barbiturates, LSD, and PCP each had been used at least weekly by relatively more whites than blacks, while the rate of daily or weekly usage of cocaine and methadone did not differ for each race.

One in five under drug influence at time of crime

Among convicted inmates, women were more likely than men to have been under the influence of heroin at the time they committed the offense that led to their jailing. About 1 in every 8 women said that they were under the influence of heroin, whether alone or in combination with one or more other substances (Figure 19). For males, the ratio was roughly 1 in 17.

Considering drugs of all types, roughly a fifth of all convicted inmates said that they were under the influence of drugs when committing their crime. This overall proportion did not differ for men and women, but it is somewhat higher for whites than for blacks—23 vs. 18 percent.

Drinking more prevalent among white males

Roughly a fourth of all convicted inmates had consumed heavy amounts of alcoholic beverages—the equivalent of 8 cans of beer, 7 glasses of wine, or 9 ounces of liquor—just before committing their offense.[11] An additional 16 percent had consumed smaller amounts.

The proportion of whites who had been drinking heavily at the time of their offense was almost 2.5 times greater than that of blacks. About half of all white males had consumed some alcohol at the time, including 37 percent who had imbibed heavily. By contrast, 17 percent of the black females indicated they had been drinking, including only 4 percent who had reached the heavy drinking stage (Figure 20).

[11]Although the amounts described are excessive, the respondents were *not* asked the length of time involved. It is likely that in at least some cases the liquor was consumed over a period of many hours or even more than one day.

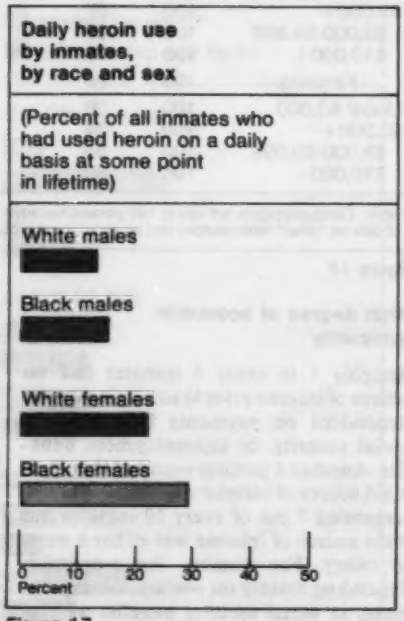


Figure 17

Drug usage by inmates, by type of drug, frequency, and sex
(Percent of inmates)

Type of drug	Ever used drugs		Used drugs daily or weekly	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Any drug	69	64	48	48
Heroin	25	35	16	27
Methadone[1]	7	9	2	2
Cocaine	29	29	8	8
Marijuana	66	59	41	31
Amphetamines	31	27	12	13
Barbiturates	30	28	10	12
LSD	21	17	6	4
PCP	16	12	4	2
Other drugs	4	3	2	2

[1] Outside a treatment program.

Figure 18

Drug influence at time of offense, by race and sex

(Percent of convicted inmates under influence)

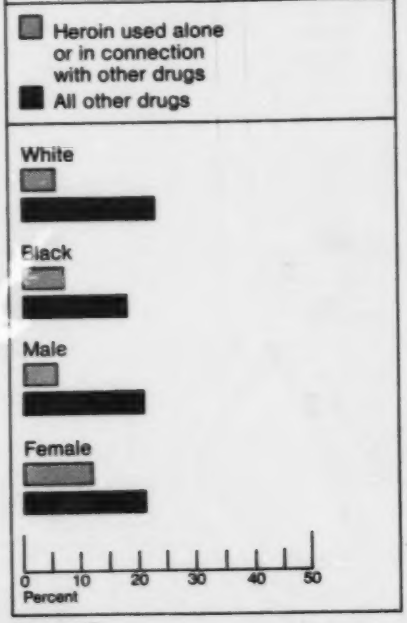


Figure 19

Alcohol consumption just before offense, by race and sex

(Percent of convicted inmates who drank the equivalent of at least 4 ounces of pure alcohol)

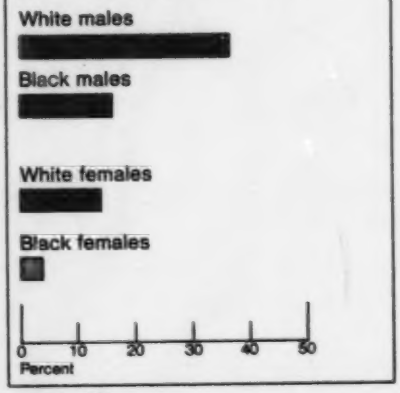


Figure 20

Appendix I

Data tables

Inmates of local jails:

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Convicted inmates of local jails:

7. By whether under drug influence at time of offense, type of drug, race, and sex, 17
8. By whether alcoholic beverage consumed just prior to offense, race, and sex, 17

Table 1 **Inmates of local jails, by selected sociodemographic characteristics**

Characteristic	All races			White			Black			All other races		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total	158,394	148,839	9,555	89,418	84,752	4,666	65,104	60,474	4,630	3,873	3,614	259
Age												
Under 30	110,166	103,204	6,962	60,581	57,322	3,259	46,788	43,291	3,497	2,796	2,591	205
Under 20	24,860	23,491	1,369	14,742	13,995	747	9,533	8,954	579	585	542	43
20–24	52,277	49,087	3,190	29,934	28,429	1,505	21,040	19,479	1,561	1,303	1,180	123
25–29	33,029	30,626	2,403	15,906	14,899	1,007	16,215	14,858	1,357	908	869	39
30 and over	48,228	45,635	2,593	28,836	27,430	1,407	18,316	17,183	1,133	1,076	1,023	54
30–34	18,827	17,665	1,162	10,503	9,934	569	7,814	7,259	555	510	472	38
35–54	25,941	24,636	1,305	15,856	15,098	758	9,518	8,987	532	566	551	16
55 and over	3,460	3,334	126	2,477	2,397	80	984	937	46	0	0	0
Median age	25.31	25.30	25.45	25.01	24.99	25.40	25.61	25.61	25.64	25.26	25.49	23.49
Marital status												
Married	33,648	31,802	1,846	20,751	19,568	1,183	11,867	11,267	599	1,030	966	63
Separated or divorced	36,913	34,065	2,848	24,405	22,805	1,600	11,385	10,201	1,184	1,124	1,059	65
Widowed	2,647	2,245	403	1,073	867	207	1,563	1,378	185	11	0	11
Never married	85,128	80,686	4,442	43,178	41,512	1,666	40,242	37,585	2,657	1,708	1,589	119
Not reported	58	42	16	10	0	10	48	42	6	0	0	0
Dependents at time of admission												
With dependents	68,602	64,099	4,503	36,644	34,941	1,703	30,194	27,516	2,678	1,764	1,642	122
Median number	2.5	2.6	2.2	2.5	2.5	2.0	2.6	2.7	2.3	2.4	2.4	2.4
Mean number	2.4	2.5	2.1	2.4	2.4	1.9	2.5	2.6	2.2	2.1	2.1	2.1
Without dependents	88,441	83,522	4,918	52,094	49,189	2,904	34,290	32,403	1,887	2,057	1,930	127
Not reported	1,351	1,218	133	680	621	58	619	555	65	52	42	10
Highest grade of school completed												
0–8	29,987	28,782	1,205	19,375	18,719	656	9,878	9,366	511	734	696	38
9–11	66,278	61,926	4,352	33,709	31,793	1,917	31,045	28,722	2,323	1,524	1,412	113
12	46,738	43,925	2,813	27,531	26,012	1,519	17,887	16,653	1,234	1,320	1,260	60
13 or more	15,205	14,047	1,158	8,632	8,069	563	6,278	5,732	546	295	246	48
Not reported	187	159	27	170	159	11	16	0	16	0	0	0
Median grade	10.2	10.2	10.5	10.2	10.2	10.6	10.2	10.2	10.3	10.4	10.4	10.4
Military service												
No service	118,486	109,044	9,442	62,716	58,136	4,580	52,942	48,339	4,603	2,828	2,569	259
Service	39,861	39,753	108	26,696	26,616	80	12,120	12,092	27	1,045	1,045	0
Not reported	48	42	5	5	0	5	42	42	0	0	0	0

NOTE: Detail may not add to total shown because of rounding that takes place in the estimation procedure. Estimates of less than 300 on all inmates (and male inmates) and of less than 100 on female inmates are based on too few sample cases to be statistically reliable.

Table 2 **Inmates of local jails, by detention status, race, and sex**

Detention status	All races			White			Black			All other races		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total	158,394	148,839	9,555	89,418	84,752	4,666	65,104	60,474	4,630	3,873	3,614	259
Unconvicted	66,936	62,863	4,074	36,677	34,642	2,035	28,799	26,865	1,934	1,460	1,355	105
Not yet arraigned	16,750	15,412	1,338	10,441	9,721	720	5,943	5,380	563	366	311	55
Arraigned and awaiting or on trial	50,103	47,367	2,736	26,236	24,921	1,315	22,773	21,401	1,371	1,094	1,045	50
Arraignment status not reported	83	83	0	0	0	0	83	83	0	0	0	0
Convicted	91,411	85,935	5,476	52,698	50,068	2,631	36,300	33,609	2,691	2,412	2,259	154
Awaiting sentence	12,359	11,560	798	6,998	6,618	380	5,057	4,653	403	304	289	15
Sentenced	79,052	74,374	4,678	45,701	43,449	2,251	31,243	28,955	2,288	2,108	1,970	139
To local facility	57,306	53,647	3,659	34,321	32,547	1,774	21,264	19,508	1,756	1,721	1,593	128
To non-local facility	11,542	10,874	668	6,020	5,726	293	5,389	5,024	365	134	123	10
Facility not reported	10,204	9,854	351	5,360	5,176	184	4,591	4,424	167	254	254	0
Not reported	47	42	5	42	42	0	5	0	5	0	0	0

NOTE: Detail may not add to total shown because of rounding that takes place in the estimation procedure. Estimates of less than 300 on all inmates (and male inmates) and of less than 100 on female inmates are based on too few sample cases to be statistically reliable.

Table 3 **Inmates of local jails, by detention status, sex, and Hispanic origin**

Detention status	Both sexes			Male			Female		
	Total	Hispanic	Non-Hispanic	Total	Hispanic	Non-Hispanic	Total	Hispanic	Non-Hispanic
Total	158,394	16,349	142,045	148,839	15,667	133,172	9,555	682	8,873
Unconvicted	66,936	7,042	59,895	62,863	6,767	56,095	4,074	275	3,799
Not yet arraigned	16,750	1,616	15,133	15,412	1,565	13,847	1,338	51	1,286
Arraigned and awaiting or on trial	50,103	5,425	44,678	47,367	5,202	42,165	2,736	223	2,513
Arraignment status not reported	83	0	83	83	0	83	0	0	0
Convicted	91,411	9,266	82,145	85,935	8,858	77,077	5,476	407	5,069
Awaiting sentence	12,359	1,158	11,201	11,560	1,097	10,464	798	61	737
Sentenced	79,052	8,108	70,944	74,374	7,762	66,613	4,678	346	4,331
To local facility	57,306	6,110	51,196	53,647	5,845	47,802	3,659	265	3,394
To nonlocal facility	11,542	1,099	10,443	10,874	1,032	9,842	668	67	602
Facility not reported	10,204	900	9,304	9,854	885	8,969	351	15	336
Not reported	47	42	5	42	42	0	5	0	5

NOTE: Detail may not add to total shown because of rounding that takes place in the estimation procedure. Estimates of less than 300 on all inmates (and male inmates) and of less than 100 on female inmates are based on too few sample cases to be statistically reliable.

Table 4 **Inmates of local jails, by selected prearrest employment and income characteristics, race, and sex**

Characteristic	All races			White			Black			All other races		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total	158,394	148,839	9,555	89,418	84,752	4,666	65,104	60,474	4,630	3,873	3,614	259
Employment status												
Working	89,526	86,409	3,117	51,193	49,467	1,726	36,195	34,893	1,303	2,138	2,050	88
Full-time	70,574	68,075	2,499	42,022	40,546	1,476	26,920	25,951	969	1,632	1,578	54
Part-time	18,953	18,335	618	9,171	8,921	250	9,275	8,941	334	506	472	33
Not working	68,101	61,770	6,331	37,858	34,961	2,897	28,555	25,287	3,268	1,688	1,522	166
Looking for work	42,426	39,468	2,957	22,379	21,152	1,227	19,123	17,479	1,644	924	837	87
Not looking for work	25,461	22,093	3,368	15,394	13,725	1,670	9,303	7,684	1,619	764	684	80
Not reported	214	209	5	84	84	0	129	124	5	0	0	0
Not reported	767	660	107	366	324	43	354	294	60	47	42	5
Annual income												
With income	139,789	131,689	8,099	80,004	76,040	3,964	56,495	52,566	3,931	3,290	3,084	206
Less than $3,000	61,594	56,869	4,725	32,216	30,018	2,198	27,994	25,578	2,417	1,384	1,273	110
Less than $1,000	29,153	26,682	2,471	15,688	14,458	1,230	12,927	11,737	1,191	538	487	51
$1,000-$1,999	15,306	14,207	1,099	7,651	7,215	436	7,249	6,629	620	406	363	42
$2,000-$2,999	17,135	15,980	1,155	8,877	8,345	532	7,818	7,212	606	440	423	17
$3,000-$9,999	56,802	54,076	2,725	33,412	32,010	1,402	22,137	20,898	1,239	1,253	1,169	85
$3,000-$5,999	34,870	32,804	2,065	19,726	18,636	1,090	14,319	13,408	911	825	761	65
$6,000-$9,999	21,932	21,272	660	13,686	13,374	311	7,818	7,489	328	428	408	20
$10,000 or more	21,393	20,744	649	14,376	14,012	364	6,364	6,090	275	653	642	11
Without income	10,659	9,807	852	5,796	5,357	439	4,512	4,125	387	351	325	26
Not reported	7,947	7,343	604	3,618	3,355	263	4,097	3,784	313	232	204	27
Median income	$3,714	$3,821	$2,416	$4,184	$4,288	$2,594	$2,986	$3,158	$2,254	$3,944	$4,004	$2,588
Main source of income												
Wages and salaries	107,845	104,448	3,397	63,851	61,976	1,875	41,589	40,157	1,432	2,404	2,315	89
Transfer payments[1]	18,966	16,100	2,866	9,198	8,203	995	9,356	7,571	1,785	412	326	86
No independent income[2]	22,380	20,030	2,350	11,285	9,954	1,332	10,336	9,382	954	759	695	64
Illegal income	5,814	5,229	585	3,352	3,061	292	2,342	2,054	288	119	114	5
Other	1,826	1,660	167	917	814	103	783	724	59	127	122	5
Not reported	1,564	1,373	191	814	746	69	697	585	112	52	42	10

NOTE: Detail may not add to total shown because of rounding that takes place in the estimation procedure. Estimates of less than 300 on all inmates (and male inmates) and of less than 100 on female inmates are based on too few sample cases to be statistically reliable.

[1]Social security, unemployment benefits, education grants, and welfare.

[2]Includes borrowing from and support by family or friends.

Table 5 **Inmates of local jails, by prearrest annual income, main source of income, and sex**

Prearrest annual income	Total	Wages a salaries
Total	158,394	107,84
With income	139,789	103,81
Less than $3,000	61,594	37,08
Less than $1,000	29,153	15,43
$1,000–$1,999	15,306	10,07
$2,000–$2,999	17,135	11,57
$3,000–$9,999	56,802	48,13
$3,000–$5,999	34,870	28,32
$6,000–$9,999	21,932	19,81
$10,000 or more	21,393	18,58
Without income	10,659	
Not reported	7,947	4,03
Median income	$3,714	$4,56
Male	148,839	104,44
With income	131,689	100,55
Less than $3,000	56,869	35,64
Less than $1,000	26,682	14,80
$1,000–$1,999	14,207	9,62
$2,000–$2,999	15,980	11,21
$3,000–$9,999	54,076	46,64
$3,000–$5,999	32,804	27,32
$6,000–$9,999	21,272	19,32
$10,000 or more	20,744	18,26
Without income	9,807	
Not reported	7,343	3,89
Median income	$3,821	$4,60
Female	9,555	3,39
With income	8,099	3,25
Less than $3,000	4,725	1,44
Less than $1,000	2,471	62
$1,000–$1,999	1,099	45
$2,000–$2,999	1,155	35
$3,000–$9,999	2,725	1,49
$3,000–$5,999	2,065	1,00
$6,000–$9,999	660	49
$10,000 or more	649	32
Without income	852	
Not reported	604	14
Median income	$2,416	$3,55

NOTE: Detail may not add to total shown because of rounding that takes
male inmates) and of less than 100 on female inmates are based o

[1]Social security, unemployment benefits, education grants, and welfar

[2]Includes borrowing from and support by family or friends.

	Transfer payments [1]	No independent income [2]	Illegal income	Other	Not reported
	18,966	22,380	5,814	1,826	1,565
	18,261	10,349	5,497	1,658	214
	12,157	9,100	2,305	791	153
	5,606	6,122	1,301	587	105
	2,809	1,755	649	17	0
	3,742	1,224	356	188	48
	5,731	1,028	1,496	395	16
	4,641	729	819	349	10
	1,091	299	677	47	5
	372	221	1,696	471	46
	0	10,659	0	0	0
	705	1,372	317	168	1,350
	$2,190	$844	$4,623	$3,324	$2,043
	16,100	20,030	5,229	1,660	1,373
	15,522	8,954	4,966	1,524	166
	10,340	7,884	2,144	730	126
	4,837	5,205	1,189	565	84
	2,354	1,602	627	0	0
	3,149	1,078	328	165	42
	4,844	861	1,366	361	0
	3,819	585	760	321	0
	1,025	276	606	41	0
	338	209	1,456	433	41
	0	9,807	0	0	0
	578	1,269	263	136	1,207
	$2,180	$859	$4,339	$3,300	$993
	2,866	2,350	585	167	191
	2,739	1,395	530	135	48
	1,818	1,216	161	62	27
	769	917	112	22	21
	455	152	21	17	0
	594	146	28	23	6
	887	167	130	34	16
	822	144	59	28	10
	66	22	71	6	5
	34	12	239	39	5
	0	852	0	0	0
	127	103	55	32	143
	$2,244	$760	$8,530	$3,607	$2,452

ace in the estimation procedure. Estimates of less than 300 on all inmates (and too few sample cases to be statistically reliable.

Table 6 **Inmates of local jails, by lifetime drug experience, race, and sex**

Type and frequency of drug	All races			White			Black			All other races		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total	158,394	148,839	9,555	89,418	84,752	4,666	65,104	60,474	4,630	3,873	3,614	259
Never used	48,486	45,274	3,213	26,186	24,690	1,496	21,330	19,684	1,646	970	899	71
Used drugs	108,124	101,992	6,132	62,442	59,362	3,080	42,831	39,957	2,875	2,850	2,673	178
Daily	63,174	59,013	4,161	38,953	36,797	2,155	22,826	20,909	1,917	1,397	1,307	90
Weekly	12,256	11,851	405	6,086	5,941	146	5,987	5,744	243	178	161	17
Less than weekly[1]	32,694	31,128	1,566	17,403	16,624	779	14,018	13,304	715	1,275	1,205	71
Heroin	41,260	37,905	3,355	22,888	21,372	1,516	17,640	15,889	1,751	732	644	88
Daily	23,223	20,805	2,418	12,276	11,231	1,045	10,576	9,255	1,321	371	320	51
Weekly	2,592	2,446	146	1,364	1,318	46	1,222	1,127	95	6	0	5
Less than weekly[1]	15,445	14,654	791	9,248	8,823	425	5,842	5,507	335	355	324	32
Methadone	11,369	10,547	822	7,471	6,951	520	3,583	3,307	276	315	289	26
Daily	1,172	1,034	138	588	503	85	568	520	48	16	11	5
Weekly	1,607	1,512	95	1,174	1,112	62	433	400	33	0	0	0
Less than weekly[1]	8,590	8,001	589	5,709	5,336	373	2,582	2,387	195	299	278	21
Cocaine	45,970	43,164	2,805	28,656	27,188	1,468	16,172	14,908	1,263	1,142	1,067	74
Daily	8,847	8,348	499	4,939	4,679	261	3,699	3,460	238	209	209	0
Weekly	4,542	4,300	242	2,955	2,849	105	1,449	1,329	120	139	121	17
Less than weekly[1]	32,581	30,516	2,064	20,762	19,660	1,102	11,024	10,119	905	794	737	57
Marijuana	104,405	98,809	5,596	60,964	58,034	2,930	40,722	38,224	2,498	2,719	2,552	167
Daily	50,576	48,296	2,280	31,940	30,663	1,277	17,457	16,498	959	1,179	1,135	44
Weekly	13,333	12,689	645	6,741	6,446	294	6,379	6,040	339	213	202	11
Less than weekly[1]	40,496	37,824	2,671	22,283	20,925	1,359	16,886	15,686	1,200	1,327	1,215	112
Amphetamines	48,698	46,086	2,612	35,626	33,891	1,735	11,551	10,769	782	1,521	1,425	96
Daily	16,021	14,915	1,106	12,919	12,108	811	2,731	2,472	258	372	336	37
Weekly	3,650	3,492	159	2,491	2,397	95	936	878	59	222	217	5
Less than weekly[1]	29,027	27,679	1,347	20,216	19,386	829	7,884	7,419	465	927	872	54
Barbiturates	46,917	44,246	2,671	33,259	31,534	1,725	12,042	11,187	855	1,615	1,524	90
Daily	12,385	11,454	931	9,635	8,981	654	2,405	2,160	245	345	314	31
Weekly	3,601	3,408	193	2,724	2,558	166	825	797	28	52	52	0
Less than weekly[1]	30,931	29,384	1,547	20,900	19,995	905	8,812	8,230	582	1,218	1,158	59
LSD[2]	33,298	31,635	1,664	26,921	25,602	1,319	5,233	4,969	265	1,143	1,064	80
Daily	5,681	5,394	287	4,808	4,581	227	681	643	39	191	170	21
Weekly	3,039	2,970	69	2,701	2,642	59	292	286	5	47	42	5
Less than weekly	24,578	23,271	1,308	19,412	18,379	1,033	4,260	4,040	221	905	852	54
PCP[2]	25,557	24,377	1,181	19,770	18,874	897	4,815	4,585	229	973	918	54
Daily	4,285	4,104	181	3,241	3,128	113	945	887	57	100	89	11
Weekly	1,290	1,253	36	1,135	1,099	36	154	155	0	0	0	0
Less than weekly	19,982	19,020	964	15,394	14,647	748	3,716	3,543	172	873	829	43
Other drugs[2]	6,424	6,154	270	5,172	4,977	195	1,163	1,093	70	89	84	5
Daily	2,607	2,448	159	1,954	1,853	101	606	554	53	47	42	5
Weekly	450	419	30	365	334	31	85	84	0	0	0	0
Less than weekly	3,367	3,287	81	2,853	2,790	63	472	455	17	42	42	0
Not reported	1,784	1,574	210	789	699	90	942	833	110	52	42	10

NOTE: Detail may not add to total shown because of rounding that takes place in the estimation procedure. Estimates of less than 300 on all inmates (and male inmates) and of less than 100 on female inmates are based on too few sample cases to be statistically reliable.

[1]Includes insignificant numbers of cases for which frequency of use was not reported.

[2]Total may include an unspecified number of cases for which frequency of use was not reported.

Table 7 **Convicted inmates of local jails by whether under drug influence at time of offense, type of drug, race, and sex**

Drug influence and type	All races			White			Black			All other races		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total	91,411	85,935	5,476	52,698	50,068	2,631	36,300	33,609	2,691	2,412	2,259	154
Under influence	19,122	17,960	1,163	12,108	11,463	645	6,515	6,043	472	500	454	46
Heroin only	3,659	3,219	440	2,423	2,174	249	1,210	1,045	165	25	0	25
Marijuana only	5,963	5,855	109	3,374	3,310	63	2,334	2,294	39	256	250	6
Other drugs only	4,415	4,171	244	3,141	3,000	141	1,150	1,051	97	124	119	5
Multiple drugs	5,084	4,714	370	3,168	2,977	191	1,821	1,652	169	95	84	10
Heroin and other	2,081	1,844	237	841	722	119	1,230	1,122	108	10	0	10
All other combinations	3,002	2,870	133	2,327	2,255	72	591	531	61	84	84	0
Not under influence	68,979	65,030	3,949	38,749	36,988	1,761	28,406	26,320	2,086	1,824	1,721	102
Not reported	3,309	2,945	364	1,841	1,616	225	1,379	1,246	133	89	84	5

NOTE: Detail may not add to total shown because of rounding that takes place in the estimation procedure. Estimates of less than 300 on all inmates (and male inmates) and of less than 100 on female inmates are based on too few sample cases to be statistically reliable.

Table 8 **Convicted inmates of local jails, by whether alcoholic beverage consumed just prior to offense, race, and sex**

Alcohol consumed and amount	All races			White			Black			All other races		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total	91,411	85,935	5,476	52,698	50,068	2,631	36,300	33,609	2,691	2,412	2,259	154
Consumed[1]	42,224	41,023	1,201	28,124	27,459	665	12,440	11,973	467	1,660	1,591	69
Less than 4 ounces	14,793	14,247	544	7,989	7,791	197	6,412	6,086	326	392	371	21
4 ounces or more	25,415	24,890	527	18,674	18,303	373	5,473	5,366	106	1,268	1,220	48
Amount unknown	2,016	1,886	130	1,461	1,365	96	555	521	35	0	0	0
Not consumed	46,775	42,664	4,111	23,148	21,263	1,886	22,923	20,777	2,146	704	624	79
Not reported	2,412	2,248	164	1,426	1,346	80	937	858	78	49	44	5

NOTE: Detail may not add to total shown because of rounding that takes place in the estimation procedure. Estimates of less than 300 on all inmates (and male inmates) and of less than 100 on female inmates are based on too few sample cases to be statistically reliable.

[1]In ounces of ethanol (absolute alcohol).

Questionnaire

Form Approved: O.M.B. No. 43-S77010

FORM SIJ-43
(11-17-77)

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS
ACTING AS COLLECTING AGENT FOR THE
LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE ADMINISTRATION
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

INMATE QUESTIONNAIRE
SURVEY OF INMATES OF LOCAL JAILS

NOTICE – The information reported to the Census Bureau is confidential by law (U.S. Code 42, section 3761). All information which would permit identification of the individual will be held strictly confidential, will be used only by persons engaged in and for the purposes of the survey, and will not be disclosed or released to others for any other purpose.

A. Regional office name

B. Interviewer name | Code

C. Date of interview

D. INSTITUTION NAME AND ADDRESS

(AFFIX LABEL)

E. Noninterview reason

(001) 1 ☐ Bail – Type A
2 ☐ In court – Type A
3 ☐ Refusal (Inmate) – Type A
4 ☐ Refusal (Jailer) – Type A
5 ☐ Released (after sampling day) – Type A
6 ☐ Released (before sampling day) – Type C
7 ☐ Other – Specify

F. Name of inmate

INTRODUCTION – **Hello. My name is** (*your name*). **I am an interviewer for the United States Bureau of the Census. The Census Bureau is trying to learn more about local jails and is asking the following questions of about 6,000 inmates across the country. Your cooperation in this survey is voluntary. There are no penalties for not answering all or part of the questions. We would appreciate your helping us. Authority to collect this information is granted by law (43 USC, section 3761). Also by law all information which would permit identification of the individual will be held strictly confidential (13 USC, section 9) and will be used only for statistical purposes.**

Notes

INTERVIEWER REFERENCE ITEM

Current offense(s):

002 ☐☐ _____

003 ☐☐ _____

004 ☐☐ _____

Date admitted to jail for above offense(s): 005 ☐☐ Month ☐☐ Day ☐☐ Year

Notes

1. Sex — (004) 1 ☐ Male 2 ☐ Female

2a. What is your origin or descent?
Show inmate flashcard (A). Enter code number in box and origin from flashcard in space provided.
(007) ☐☐ _____

b. Race – *Fill by observation if possible*
(008) 1 ☐ White
2 ☐ Black
3 ☐ American Indian or Alaskan Native
4 ☐ Asian or Pacific Islander
5 ☐ Other – *Specify* _____

3. What is your date of birth? — (009) ☐☐ Month ☐☐ Day ☐☐ Year — Age

4. Are you now married, widowed, divorced, separated, or never married?
Married includes common law, separated does NOT include separations due to imprisonment.
(010) 1 ☐ Married
2 ☐ Widowed
3 ☐ Divorced
4 ☐ Separated
5 ☐ Never married

5. What is the highest year of regular school you have completed?
(011) 0 ☐ Never attended or kindergarten
Elementary
1 ☐ 2 ☐ 3 ☐ 4 ☐ 5 ☐ 6 ☐ 7 ☐ 8 ☐
High (if GED mark 12)
9 ☐ 10 ☐ 11 ☐ 12 ☐
College
21 ☐ 22 ☐ 23 ☐ 24 ☐ 25 ☐ 26+ ☐

6a. Did you ever serve in the U.S. Armed Forces?
(012) 1 ☐ Yes
2 ☐ No – *Skip to 7*

b. What type of discharge did you receive?
(013) 1 ☐ Honorable
2 ☐ General (Honorable conditions)
3 ☐ Undesirable/General (Under other than honorable conditions)
4 ☐ Bad conduct
5 ☐ Dishonorable
6 ☐ Other – *Specify* _____

7. Now I am going to ask you some questions about why you are now in jail.

a. Are you in jail today because of a probation violation, a parole violation, an escape, or a bail jump?
(014) ▶ Yes – Which?
1 ☐ Probation violation
2 ☐ Parole violation
3 ☐ Escape/flight
4 ☐ Bail jump
} Skip to 8
5 ☐ No

b. For what offense or offenses are you in jail?
Anything else?
INTERVIEWER REMINDER: *Be sure to probe for sufficient detail for larceny/theft, drug, or assault offenses.*
(015) ☐☐ _____
(016) ☐☐ _____
(017) ☐☐ _____
(018) ☐☐ _____
(019) ☐☐ _____

c. When were you first admitted to a jail for (*Read offense(s) in 7b*)**?**
(020) ☐☐ Month ☐☐ Day ☐☐ Year
(021) x ☐ Don't know

CHECK ITEM A	Transcribe entries in 7b current offense(s) and 7c date admitted to jail for the offense(s) to Interviewer Reference Item, page 2 – Skip to 9a

8a. When were you first admitted to an institution for this (probation violation, parole violation, escape, flight, bail jump)?

(022) Month Day Year

(023) x ☐ Don't know

b. For what offense(s) were you (on probation, on parole, being held prior to your escape, being held prior to bail)?

Any others?

INTERVIEWER REMINDER: *Be sure to probe for sufficient detail for larceny/theft, drug, or assault offenses.*

(024) _____

(025) _____

(026) _____

(027) _____

(028) _____

c. When were you first admitted to a jail for *(Read offense(s) from 8b)*?

(029) Month Day Year

(030) x ☐ Don't know

d. Have you been tried and found guilty or have you pled guilty to all or any of the offense(s) you just mentioned? *Read offense(s) from 8b if necessary.*

(031) 1 ☐ Yes – *Skip to 8f*
2 ☐ No

e. Is this (are these) charge(s) still pending, that is will you have to stand trial for the charge(s) you just mentioned? *Read offense(s) from 8b if necessary.*

(032) 1 ☐ Yes
2 ☐ No

f. When you were returned to jail after the (probation violation, parole violation, escape, flight, bail jump) on *(Read date from 8a)*, **were you charged with any offense(s) which you were alleged to have committed while you were (on probation, on parole, on flight, out on bail)?**

(033) 1 ☐ Yes
2 ☐ No – *Skip to Check Item B*

g. What other offense(s) were you charged with?

Any others?

INTERVIEWER REMINDER: *Be sure to probe for sufficient detail for larceny/theft, drug, or assault offenses.*

(034) _____

(035) _____

(036) _____

(037) _____

(038) _____

CHECK ITEM B	*(See item 8f)* ☐ Yes – Transcribe current offense(s), item 8g and date admitted to jail, item 8a to Interviewer Reference Item, page 2 – *Ask 9a* ☐ No – Transcribe current offense(s), item 8b and date admitted to jail, item 8c to Interviewer Reference Item, page 2 – *Ask 9a*

9a. Are you now sentenced to serve time for *(Read current offense(s) from Interviewer Reference Item, page 2)*?

(039) 1 ☐ Yes
2 ☐ No – *Skip to 14a*

b. When were you sentenced?

(040) Month Day Year

(041) x ☐ Don't know

c. Were you judged guilty or did you plead guilty?

(042) 1 ☐ Judged
2 ☐ Pleaded

9. Continued

d. Were any of the original charges changed or dropped through plea-bargaining?

(043) 1 ☐ Yes
2 ☐ No
3 ☐ Don't know } Skip to 10a

e. To what charge(s) did you plead guilty?

INTERVIEWER REMINDER: *Be sure to probe for sufficient detail for larceny/theft, drug, or assault offenses.*

(044) ☐☐
(045) ☐☐
(046) ☐☐

INTERVIEWER INSTRUCTION ⇨ The offense(s) in 9e should agree with the offense(s) you have already listed in the Interviewer Reference Item on page 2. If not, determine why and correct the Interviewer Reference Item if necessary. The offense(s) for which the inmate was convicted take precedence over the offense(s) with which the inmate was originally charged.

10a. Did you spend time in jail prior to sentencing for *(Read offense(s) from Interviewer Reference Item, page 2)*?

(047) 1 ☐ Yes
2 ☐ No – Skip to *11*

b. Was any of this time applied to your sentence?

(048) 1 ☐ Yes
2 ☐ No
3 ☐ Don't know } Skip to *11*

c. How much time was applied to your sentence?

(049) ☐☐ Days
(050) ☐☐ Months
(051) ☐☐ Years
(052) x ☐ Don't know

11. What is the maximum length of your sentence?

(053) ☐☐ Days
(054) ☐☐ Months
(055) ☐☐ Years
(056) 1 ☐ Life
2 ☐ Death
3 ☐ Unspecified

12a. Will you serve all of the incarceration time remaining on this sentence in this jail or somewhere else?

(057) 1 ☐ Yes, in this jail – Skip to *13*
2 ☐ No, somewhere else
3 ☐ Don't know – Skip to *13*

b. Where will you serve your time?

_____
☐ Don't know

c. Is the facility where you will serve your time run by the State, County, or someone else?

(058) 1 ☐ State
2 ☐ County
3 ☐ Other – Specify
_____
4 ☐ Don't know

13. Are you awaiting appeal from this sentence? That is, are you going to go to court again for this sentence?	(059) 1 ☐ Yes 2 ☐ No } Skip to 19
14a. Have you been tried in court for *(Read offense(s) from Interviewer Reference Item, page 2)* **and are now waiting for a sentence?**	(060) 1 ☐ Yes 2 ☐ No – *Skip to 15*
b. Were you judged guilty or did you plead guilty?	(061) 1 ☐ Judged 2 ☐ Pleaded
c. Were any of the original charges changed or dropped through plea-bargaining?	(062) 1 ☐ Yes 2 ☐ No 3 ☐ Don't know } Skip to 19
d. To what charge(s) did you plead guilty? INTERVIEWER REMINDER: *Be sure to probe for sufficient detail for larceny/theft, drug, or assault offenses.*	(063) ☐☐ _____ (064) ☐☐ _____ (065) ☐☐ _____
INTERVIEWER INSTRUCTION ⇨	The offense(s) in 14d should agree with the offense(s) you have already listed in the Interviewer Reference Item on page 2. If not, determine why and correct the Interview Interviewer Reference Item if necessary. The offense(s) in 14d for which the inmate was convicted take precedence over the offense(s) with which the inmate was originally charged. *Skip to 19*
15. Is your trial for *(Read offense(s) from Interviewer Reference Item, page 2)* **currently in progress?**	(066) 1 ☐ Yes – *Skip to 19* 2 ☐ No
16. Have you been arraigned and bound over for trial, that is, have you been formally charged by a judge with *(Read offense(s) from Interviewer Reference Item, page 2)* **and are now waiting for your trial to begin?**	(067) 1 ☐ Yes – *Skip to 18a* 2 ☐ No
17a. Have you appeared before a judge, magistrate, or commissioner in regard to the charge(s) of *(Read offense(s) from Interviewer Reference Item, page 2)*?	(068) 1 ☐ Yes 2 ☐ No – *Skip to 18a*
b. What was the date of your first appearance?	(069) ☐☐ Month ☐☐ Day ☐☐ Year (070) x ☐ Don't know
18a. Will you be tried in this jurisdiction?	(071) 1 ☐ Yes – *Skip to 19a* 2 ☐ No 3 ☐ Don't know – *Skip to 19a*
b. Where will you be tried?	(072) 1 ☐ Another city 2 ☐ Another county 3 ☐ Another State 4 ☐ Don't know

19a. Was (has) bail (been) set for you for (Read offense(s) from Interviewer Reference Item, page 2)?

(073) 1 ☐ Yes
2 ☐ No – Skip to 19c
3 ☐ Don't know – Skip to 20a

b. On what date was bail set?

(074) ☐☐ Month ☐☐ Day ☐☐ Year } Skip to 20a
(075) X ☐ Don't know

c. Why wasn't bail set?

(076) 1 ☐ Release on own recognizance
2 ☐ Non-bail offense
3 ☐ Detainer pending/outstanding
4 ☐ Not reached that stage in the proceedings
5 ☐ Other – Specify _____ } Skip to 23a

20a. What was (is) the amount of the bail originally set by the judge, magistrate, or commissioner?

(077) $ _____ . 00
(078) X ☐ Don't know

b. Was the amount of bail changed?

(079) 1 ☐ Yes
2 ☐ No – Skip to 21

c. What was the final amount of bail?

(080) $ _____ . 00
(081) X ☐ Don't know

21. How much would (did) you have to pay a bondsman to get out on bail?

(082) $ _____ . 00
OR
(083) _____ Percent
X ☐ Don't know

22a. Were you released on bail?

(084) 1 ☐ Yes
2 ☐ No – Skip to 22c

b. How long were you out on bail?

(085) ☐☐ Days
(086) ☐☐ Months
(087) ☐☐ Years } Skip to 23a

c. Why didn't you get released on bail?

(088) 1 ☐ Still trying to make arrangements
2 ☐ Couldn't (can't) afford
3 ☐ Didn't (don't) want to get out
4 ☐ Couldn't (can't) be released
5 ☐ Bondsman not found
6 ☐ Detainer(s) pending from another jurisdiction
7 ☐ Other – Specify _____

NOTE – Ask all categories in 23a before proceeding to 23b		NOTE – Ask 23b only for those categories in 23a which were answered "Yes"
23a. Have you spent any time out of jail since you were first admitted on (Read date from Interviewer Reference Item, page 2) on:		b. How long were you away from jail on (Read categories from 23a)?
(1) Your own recognizance?	(089) 1 ☐ Yes 2 ☐ No	(094) ☐☐ Days (095) ☐☐ Months (096) ☐☐ Years
(2) A mercy furlough?	(090) 1 ☐ Yes 2 ☐ No	(097) ☐☐ Days (098) ☐☐ Months (099) ☐☐ Years
(3) A conditional release to a third party?	(091) 1 ☐ Yes 2 ☐ No	(100) ☐☐ Days (101) ☐☐ Months (102) ☐☐ Years
(4) Pre-sentence probation?	(092) 1 ☐ Yes 2 ☐ No	(103) ☐☐ Days (104) ☐☐ Months (105) ☐☐ Years
(5) Any other type of release except bail? Specify _____	(093) 1 ☐ Yes 2 ☐ No	(106) ☐☐ Days (107) ☐☐ Months (108) ☐☐ Years

24a. Do (did) you have a lawyer, public defender or other legal counsel for the *(Read offense(s) from the Interviewer Reference Item, page 2)* **charge(s)?**	(109) 1 ☐ Yes 2 ☐ No 3 ☐ Don't know } Skip to 25
b. Will (did) you or your family have to pay anything for these legal services?	(110) 1 ☐ Yes 2 ☐ No 3 ☐ Don't know
c. Is (was) your lawyer a private attorney appointed by the court, a public defender, or a legal aid attorney?	(111) 1 ☐ Yes 2 ☐ No
25. The questions I am now going to ask you concern sentences PREVIOUS to this one. **a. Have you ever been sentenced to serve time in an institution for drunkenness, vagrancy, or traffic offense(s)?** *DO NOT include current or previous offense(s) when held pending trial, before bail, etc. Make sure a sentence was handed down.*	(112) 1 ☐ Yes 2 ☐ No – Skip to 26
b. How many times as a juvenile?	(113) _____ Number 0 ☐ None
c. How many times as an adult?	(114) _____ Number 0 ☐ None
INTERVIEWER INSTRUCTION ⇩	Ask 25d only if inmate indicated one or more sentences in 25b. Ask 25e only if inmate indicated one or more sentences in 25c.
d. How many of the *(Number from 25b)* **juvenile sentences were for drunkenness?**	(115) _____ Number 0 ☐ None
e. How many of the *(Number from 25c)* **adult sentences were for drunkenness?**	(116) _____ Number 0 ☐ None
26a. Have you ever been sentenced to serve time in an institution for any offense other than drunkenness, vagrancy, or traffic offense(s)?	(117) 1 ☐ Yes 2 ☐ No – Skip to 28
b. How many times as a juvenile?	(118) _____ Number 0 ☐ None
c. How many times as an adult?	(119) _____ Number 0 ☐ None
Notes	(120)

INTERVIEWER INSTRUCTION	Past offenses should be discussed in chronological order, i.e., first time as a juvenile (if any), second time as a juvenile, etc.; first time as an adult (if any), second time as an adult, etc.	FIRST	SECOND
27a.	We are now talking about the *(Read col. heading)* time you were sentenced. For what offense(s) were you sentenced? *(Probe for sufficient detail)*	(121) ☐☐ _____ (122) ☐☐ _____ (123) ☐☐ _____	(135) ☐☐ _____ (136) ☐☐ _____ (137) ☐☐ _____
b.	Were you sentenced as an adult or as a juvenile?	(124) 1 ☐ Adult/youthful offender 2 ☐ Juvenile	(138) 1 ☐ Adult/youthful offender 2 ☐ Juvenile
c.	What was the name of the institution where you served time?	_____	_____
d.	What type of institution was this – jail, prison, penitentiary, reformatory, juvenile facility, or workhouse?	(125) 1 ☐ Jail 2 ☐ Prison 3 ☐ Penitentiary 4 ☐ Reformatory 5 ☐ Juvenile facility 6 ☐ Workhouse 7 ☐ Other – *Specify* _____	(139) 1 ☐ Jail 2 ☐ Prison 3 ☐ Penitentiary 4 ☐ Reformatory 5 ☐ Juvenile facility 6 ☐ Workhouse 7 ☐ Other – *Specify* _____
e.	Was this a Federal facility, a State facility, a County facility, a City facility, or was it administered by some other jurisdiction?	(126) 1 ☐ Federal (civilian) 2 ☐ Federal (military) 3 ☐ State 4 ☐ County 5 ☐ City 6 ☐ Other – *Specify* _____ 7 ☐ Don't know	(140) 1 ☐ Federal (civilian) 2 ☐ Federal (military) 3 ☐ State 4 ☐ County 5 ☐ City 6 ☐ Other – *Specify* _____ 7 ☐ Don't know
f.	What was the maximum length of this sentence?	(127) ☐☐ Days (128) ☐☐ Months (129) ☐☐ Years (130) 1 ☐ Indeterminate 2 ☐ Life 3 ☐ Death 4 ☐ Don't know	(141) ☐☐ Days (142) ☐☐ Months (143) ☐☐ Years (144) 1 ☐ Indeterminate 2 ☐ Life 3 ☐ Death 4 ☐ Don't know
g.	How much time did you actually serve in an institution?	(131) ☐☐ Days (132) ☐☐ Months (133) ☐☐ Years (134) x ☐ Still serving	(145) ☐☐ Days (146) ☐☐ Months (147) ☐☐ Years (148) x ☐ Still serving

THIRD	FOURTH	FIFTH
(149) ☐☐ _____	(163) ☐☐ _____	(177) ☐☐ _____
(150) ☐☐ _____	(164) ☐☐ _____	(178) ☐☐ _____
(151) ☐☐ _____	(165) ☐☐ _____	(179) ☐☐ _____
(152) 1 ☐ Adult/youthful offender 2 ☐ Juvenile	(166) 1 ☐ Adult/youthful offender 2 ☐ Juvenile	(180) 1 ☐ Adult/youthful offender 2 ☐ Juvenile
_____	_____	_____
(153) 1 ☐ Jail 2 ☐ Prison 3 ☐ Penitentiary 4 ☐ Reformatory 5 ☐ Juvenile facility 6 ☐ Workhouse 7 ☐ Other – Specify _____	(167) 1 ☐ Jail 2 ☐ Prison 3 ☐ Penitentiary 4 ☐ Reformatory 5 ☐ Juvenile facility 6 ☐ Workhouse 7 ☐ Other – Specify _____	(181) 1 ☐ Jail 2 ☐ Prison 3 ☐ Penitentiary 4 ☐ Reformatory 5 ☐ Juvenile facility 6 ☐ Workhouse 7 ☐ Other – Specify _____
(154) 1 ☐ Federal (civilian) 2 ☐ Federal (military) 3 ☐ State 4 ☐ County 5 ☐ City 6 ☐ Other – Specify _____ 7 ☐ Don't know	(168) 1 ☐ Federal (civilian) 2 ☐ Federal (military) 3 ☐ State 4 ☐ County 5 ☐ City 6 ☐ Other – Specify _____ 7 ☐ Don't know	(182) 1 ☐ Federal (civilian) 2 ☐ Federal (military) 3 ☐ State 4 ☐ County 5 ☐ City 6 ☐ Other – Specify _____ 7 ☐ Don't know
(155) ☐☐ Days (156) ☐☐ Months (157) ☐☐ Years (158) 1 ☐ Indeterminate 2 ☐ Life 3 ☐ Death 4 ☐ Don't know	(169) ☐☐ Days (170) ☐☐ Months (171) ☐☐ Years (172) 1 ☐ Indeterminate 2 ☐ Life 3 ☐ Death 4 ☐ Don't know	(183) ☐☐ Days (184) ☐☐ Months (185) ☐☐ Years (186) 1 ☐ Indeterminate 2 ☐ Life 3 ☐ Death 4 ☐ Don't know
(159) ☐☐ Days (160) ☐☐ Months (161) ☐☐ Years (162) x ☐ Still serving	(173) ☐☐ Days (174) ☐☐ Months (175) ☐☐ Years (176) x ☐ Still serving	(187) ☐☐ Days (188) ☐☐ Months (189) ☐☐ Years (190) x ☐ Still serving

27a. Continued	SIXTH	SEVENTH
We are now talking about the *(Read col. heading)* time you were sentenced. For what offense(s) were you sentenced? *(Probe for sufficient detail)*	(191) ☐☐ _____ (192) ☐☐ _____ (193) ☐☐ _____	(205) ☐☐ _____ (206) ☐☐ _____ (207) ☐☐ _____
b. Were you sentenced as an adult or as a juvenile?	(194) 1 ☐ Adult/youthful offender 2 ☐ Juvenile	(208) 1 ☐ Adult/youthful offender 2 ☐ Juvenile
c. What was the name of the institution where you served time?	_____	_____
d. What type of institution was this – jail, prison, penitentiary, reformatory, juvenile facility, or workhouse?	(195) 1 ☐ Jail 2 ☐ Prison 3 ☐ Penitentiary 4 ☐ Reformatory 5 ☐ Juvenile facility 6 ☐ Workhouse 7 ☐ Other – *Specify* _____	(209) 1 ☐ Jail 2 ☐ Prison 3 ☐ Penitentiary 4 ☐ Reformatory 5 ☐ Juvenile facility 6 ☐ Workhouse 7 ☐ Other – *Specify* _____
e. Was this a Federal facility, a State facility, a County facility, a City facility, or was it administered by some other jurisdiction?	(196) 1 ☐ Federal (civilian) 2 ☐ Federal (military) 3 ☐ State 4 ☐ County 5 ☐ City 6 ☐ Other – *Specify* _____ 7 ☐ Don't know	(210) 1 ☐ Federal (civilian) 2 ☐ Federal (military) 3 ☐ State 4 ☐ County 5 ☐ City 6 ☐ Other – *Specify* _____ 7 ☐ Don't know
f. What was the maximum length of this sentence?	(197) ☐☐ Days (198) ☐☐ Months (199) ☐☐ Years (200) 1 ☐ Indeterminate 2 ☐ Life 3 ☐ Death 4 ☐ Don't know	(211) ☐☐ Days (212) ☐☐ Months (213) ☐☐ Years (214) 1 ☐ Indeterminate 2 ☐ Life 3 ☐ Death 4 ☐ Don't know
g. How much time did you actually serve in an institution?	(201) ☐☐ Days (202) ☐☐ Months (203) ☐☐ Years (204) x ☐ Still serving	(215) ☐☐ Days (216) ☐☐ Months (217) ☐☐ Years (218) x ☐ Still serving

EIGHTH	NINTH	TENTH
(219) ☐☐ _____	(233) ☐☐ _____	(247) ☐☐ _____
(220) ☐☐ _____	(234) ☐☐ _____	(248) ☐☐ _____
(221) ☐☐ _____	(235) ☐☐ _____	(249) ☐☐ _____
(222) 1 ☐ Adult/youthful offender 2 ☐ Juvenile	(236) 1 ☐ Adult/youthful offender 2 ☐ Juvenile	(250) 1 ☐ Adult/youthful offender 2 ☐ Juvenile
_____	_____	_____
(223) 1 ☐ Jail 2 ☐ Prison 3 ☐ Penitentiary 4 ☐ Reformatory 5 ☐ Juvenile facility 6 ☐ Workhouse 7 ☐ Other – Specify _____	(237) 1 ☐ Jail 2 ☐ Prison 3 ☐ Penitentiary 4 ☐ Reformatory 5 ☐ Juvenile facility 6 ☐ Workhouse 7 ☐ Other – Specify _____	(251) 1 ☐ Jail 2 ☐ Prison 3 ☐ Penitentiary 4 ☐ Reformatory 5 ☐ Juvenile facility 6 ☐ Workhouse 7 ☐ Other – Specify _____
(224) 1 ☐ Federal (civilian) 2 ☐ Federal (military) 3 ☐ State 4 ☐ County 5 ☐ City 6 ☐ Other – Specify _____ 7 ☐ Don't know	(238) 1 ☐ Federal (civilian) 2 ☐ Federal (military) 3 ☐ State 4 ☐ County 5 ☐ City 6 ☐ Other – Specify _____ 7 ☐ Don't know	(252) 1 ☐ Federal (civilian) 2 ☐ Federal (military) 3 ☐ State 4 ☐ County 5 ☐ City 6 ☐ Other – Specify _____ 7 ☐ Don't know
(225) ☐☐ Days (226) ☐☐ Months (227) ☐☐ Years (228) 1 ☐ Indeterminate 2 ☐ Life 3 ☐ Death 4 ☐ Don't know	(239) ☐☐ Days (240) ☐☐ Months (241) ☐☐ Years (242) 1 ☐ Indeterminate 2 ☐ Life 3 ☐ Death 4 ☐ Don't know	(253) ☐☐ Days (254) ☐☐ Months (255) ☐☐ Years (256) 1 ☐ Indeterminate 2 ☐ Life 3 ☐ Death 4 ☐ Don't know
(229) ☐☐ Days (230) ☐☐ Months (231) ☐☐ Years (232) x ☐ Still serving	(243) ☐☐ Days (244) ☐☐ Months (245) ☐☐ Years (246) x ☐ Still serving	(257) ☐☐ Days (258) ☐☐ Months (259) ☐☐ Years (260) x ☐ Still serving

28a. Have you ever been on probation either as a juvenile or an adult? *Do not include paroles.*	(261) 1 ☐ Yes 2 ☐ No – Skip to 29
b. How many times as a juvenile?	(262) _____ Number 0 ☐ None
c. How many times as an adult?	(263) _____ Number 0 ☐ None
d. Are you on probation now?	(264) 1 ☐ Yes 2 ☐ No
29. This group of questions concerns your employment history and income. You told me you were admitted to an institution on *(Read date from Interviewer Reference Item, page 2)* **for** *(Read offense(s) from Interviewer Reference Item, page 2).* **(PAUSE) At the time you were admitted for the(se) offense(s), did you have a job or business, either full-time or part-time?**	(265) ▶ Yes – Which? 1 ☐ Full-time 2 ☐ Part-time } Skip to 32 3 ☐ No
30a. Were you looking for work at that time?	(266) 1 ☐ Yes – *Skip to 31* 2 ☐ No
b. Why weren't you looking for work at that time? *Mark primary reason*	(267) 1 ☐ In school or other training 2 ☐ Ill health, physical disability 3 ☐ Lacked suitable age, experience or training 4 ☐ Nothing available in my field 5 ☐ Home responsibilities 6 ☐ Didn't think I would get a job 7 ☐ Other – *Specify* _____ 8 ☐ No specific reason
31. When did you last work at a job or business lasting at least two consecutive weeks? *Exclude work done while in jail*	(268) ☐☐ Month ☐☐ Year (269) 1 ☐ Never worked at all 2 ☐ Never worked two consecutive weeks } Skip to 39
32. How long had you worked at this job or business?	(270) ☐☐ Days (271) ☐☐ Months (272) ☐☐ Years
33. For whom did you work? *Name of company, business, organization, or other employer*	_____ _____
34. What kind of business or industry was that? *For example, T.V. and radio manufacturing, shoe store, farm*	(273) ☐☐☐ _____

35. Were you employed by:

(274)
1 ☐ **Private company, business, or individual for wages, salary, or commissions?**
2 ☐ **Federal, State, County, or local government?**
3 ☐ **Your own business, professional practice or farm?**
4 ☐ **A family business or farm without pay?**
5 ☐ Don't know

36. What kind of work were you doing?

For example, truck driver, stock clerk, typist

(275) ☐☐☐

_____

37. What were your most important activities or duties?

For example, typing, filing, selling cars, finishing concrete, washing dishes

_____

38. Is this the kind of work you usually do?

(276)
1 ☐ Yes
2 ☐ No – **What is?**

_____

_____

(277) ☐☐☐

39. What was your total personal income during the 12 months before you were imprisoned on *(Read date from Interviewer Reference Item page 2)* **for** *(Read offense(s) from Interviewer Reference Item, page 2)*?

Show income flashcard (B) *to inmate*

(278)
1 ☐ Under $1,000
2 ☐ $ 1,000 – 1,999
3 ☐ $ 2,000 – 2,999
4 ☐ $ 3,000 – 3,999
5 ☐ $ 4,000 – 4,999
6 ☐ $ 5,000 – 5,999
7 ☐ $ 6,000 – 6,999
8 ☐ $ 7,000 – 9,999
9 ☐ $10,000 – 11,999
10 ☐ $12,000 – 14,999
11 ☐ $15,000 – 19,999
12 ☐ $20,000 – 24,999
13 ☐ $25,000 and over

40. In the year before you were admitted to a jail for the *(Read offense(s) from Interviewer Reference Item, page 2)*, **what was your MAIN source of income?**

Read categories if necessary and mark only one category

(279)
1 ☐ Wages and salaries
2 ☐ Social Security or other pensions (e.g., Veterans, railroad)
3 ☐ Welfare
4 ☐ Unemployment insurance/compensation
5 ☐ Borrowed from family and/or friends
6 ☐ Had no income
7 ☐ Other – Specify

_____

_____

_____

41a. Were you supporting anyone besides yourself before you were admitted to jail?	▶ Yes – How many? (280) _____ 0 ☐ No – Skip to 42
b. Are they now receiving public assistance or on welfare?	(281) 1 ☐ Yes 2 ☐ No 3 ☐ Don't know 4 ☐ Refuse
42a. Do you speak any language other than English?	(282) 1 ☐ Yes 2 ☐ No – Skip to 48
b. What other language(s) do you speak?	(283) 1 ☐ Spanish 2 ☐ Other – Specify _____
43. What language do you usually speak?	(284) 1 ☐ English – Skip to 48 2 ☐ Spanish 3 ☐ Other – Specify _____
44. What language was usually spoken in your home when you were a child?	(285) 1 ☐ English 2 ☐ Spanish 3 ☐ Other – Specify _____
45. How would you rate your ability to speak English – excellent, good, not so good, or poor?	(286) 1 ☐ Excellent 2 ☐ Good 3 ☐ Not so good 4 ☐ Poor
46. How would you rate your ability to understand spoken English – excellent, good, not so good, or poor?	(287) 1 ☐ Excellent 2 ☐ Good 3 ☐ Not so good 4 ☐ Poor
INTERVIEWER OBSERVATION 47a. How would you rate the respondent's ability to speak English – excellent, good, not so good, or poor?	(288) 1 ☐ Excellent 2 ☐ Good 3 ☐ Not so good 4 ☐ Poor
b. How would you rate the respondent's ability to understand spoken English – excellent, good, not so good, poor?	(289) 1 ☐ Excellent 2 ☐ Good 3 ☐ Not so good 4 ☐ Poor

Notes

	HEROIN
48. Now I am going to ask you some questions about your use of drugs. Your responses will not be shown to anyone in the jail or to anyone else except persons who will use the responses for statistical purposes. Ask item 48a for ALL drugs on pages 18 through 21 before completing items b through m. **a. Have you ever used (Name of drug)?**	(290) 1 ☐ Yes 2 ☐ No 3 ☐ Refuse } Skip to next drug
INTERVIEWER INSTRUCTION ⇩ If respondent answered "No" or "Refused" to all drugs in 48a, skip to 52.	
b. How often have you ever used (name of drug)? *Read categories*	(291) 1 ☐ Once 2 ☐ A few times } Skip to 48i 3 ☐ Occasionally 4 ☐ Often
c. Have you ever used (name of drug) on a regular basis, that is once a week or more for at least a month?	(292) 1 ☐ Yes 2 ☐ No – Skip to 48i
d. At what age did you first use (name of drug) on a regular basis?	(293) _____ Age x ☐ Can't remember
e. About how long did you use heroin on a regular basis, that is once a week or more, over the course of your life?	(294) _____ Months (295) _____ Years
f. Have you ever used (name of drug) on a daily or almost daily basis?	(296) 1 ☐ Yes 2 ☐ No – Skip to 48i
g. At what age did you first use (name of drug) on a daily or almost daily basis?	(297) _____ Age x ☐ Can't remember
h. About how long did you use heroin on a daily or almost daily basis over the course of your life?	(298) _____ Months (299) _____ Years
i. During the month before (Read date in Interviewer Reference Item, page 2) when you were first admitted to jail for (Read offence(s) in Interviewer Reference Item, page 2), were you using (name of drug)?	(300) 1 ☐ Yes 2 ☐ No – Skip to Check Item C
j. How often did you use (name of drug) during that month? *Read categories*	(301) 1 ☐ Less than once a week 2 ☐ At least once a week during that month 3 ☐ Daily or almost daily
k. At that time, what was the main source of the (name of drug) you were using, that is, where were you getting it? *Read categories, if necessary*	(302) 1 ☐ Street buy 2 ☐ Stolen 3 ☐ Gifts or rewards from friends or acquaintances 4 ☐ Other – Specify _____ 5 ☐ Unknown
CHECK ITEM C: If entry in 27a, first time, page 10, ask 48l. If 27a is blank, skip to next drug	
l. Around the time of the first offense(s) for which you were sentenced to serve time, that is, when you served time for (Read offence(s) in 27a, first time, page 10), were you using (name of drug)?	(303) 1 ☐ Yes 2 ☐ No – Skip to next drug
m. How frequently were you using (name of drug) at that time? *Read categories*	(304) 1 ☐ Less than once a week 2 ☐ At least once a week 3 ☐ Daily or almost daily

METHADONE OUTSIDE A TREATMENT PROGRAM	COCAINE	MARIJUANA OR HASHISH
(305) 1 ☐ Yes 2 ☐ No 3 ☐ Refuse } Skip to next drug	(316) 1 ☐ Yes 2 ☐ No 3 ☐ Refuse } Skip to next drug	(327) 1 ☐ Yes 2 ☐ No 3 ☐ Refuse } Skip to next drug
(306) 1 ☐ Once 2 ☐ A few times } Skip to 48i 3 ☐ Occasionally 4 ☐ Often	(317) 1 ☐ Once 2 ☐ A few times } Skip to 48i 3 ☐ Occasionally 4 ☐ Often	(328) 1 ☐ Once 2 ☐ A few times } Skip to 48i 3 ☐ Occasionally 4 ☐ Often
(307) 1 ☐ Yes 2 ☐ No – *Skip to 48i*	(318) 1 ☐ Yes 2 ☐ No – *Skip to 48i*	(329) 1 ☐ Yes 2 ☐ No – *Skip to 48i*
(308) _____ Age x ☐ Can't remember	(319) _____ Age x ☐ Can't remember	(330) _____ Age x ☐ Can't remember
(309) 1 ☐ Yes 2 ☐ No – *Skip to 48i*	(320) 1 ☐ Yes 2 ☐ No – *Skip to 48i*	(331) 1 ☐ Yes 2 ☐ No – *Skip to 48i*
(310) _____ Age x ☐ Can't remember	(321) _____ Age x ☐ Can't remember	(332) _____ Age x ☐ Can't remember
(311) 1 ☐ Yes 2 ☐ No – *Skip to Check Item C*	(322) 1 ☐ Yes 2 ☐ No – *Skip to Check Item C*	(333) 1 ☐ Yes 2 ☐ No – *Skip to Check Item C*
(312) 1 ☐ Less than once a week 2 ☐ At least once a week during that month 3 ☐ Daily or almost daily	(323) 1 ☐ Less than once a week 2 ☐ At least once a week during that month 3 ☐ Daily or almost daily	(334) 1 ☐ Less than once a week 2 ☐ At least once a week during that month 3 ☐ Daily or almost daily
(313) 1 ☐ Street buy 2 ☐ Stolen 3 ☐ Gifts or rewards from friends or acquaintances 4 ☐ Other – *Specify* _____ _____ 5 ☐ Unknown	(324) 1 ☐ Street buy 2 ☐ Stolen 3 ☐ Gifts or rewards from friends or acquaintances 4 ☐ Other – *Specify* _____ _____ 5 ☐ Unknown	(335) 1 ☐ Street buy 2 ☐ Stolen 3 ☐ Gifts or rewards from friends or acquaintances 4 ☐ Other – *Specify* _____ _____ 5 ☐ Unknown
(314) 1 ☐ Yes 2 ☐ No – *Skip to next drug*	(325) 1 ☐ Yes 2 ☐ No – *Skip to next drug*	(336) 1 ☐ Yes 2 ☐ No – *Skip to next drug*
(315) 1 ☐ Less than once a week 2 ☐ At least once a week 3 ☐ Daily or almost daily	(326) 1 ☐ Less than once a week 2 ☐ At least once a week 3 ☐ Daily or almost daily	(337) 1 ☐ Less than once a week 2 ☐ At least once a week 3 ☐ Daily or almost daily

48. Continued	AMPHETAMINES (UPPERS) WITHOUT A DOCTOR'S PRESCRIPTION
a. Have you ever used (name of drug)?	(338) 1 ☐ Yes 2 ☐ No 3 ☐ Refuse } Skip to next drug
b. How often have you ever used (name of drug)? Read categories	(339) 1 ☐ Once 2 ☐ A few times } Skip to 48g 3 ☐ Occasionally 4 ☐ Often
c. Have you ever used (name of drug) on a regular basis, that is once a week or more for at least a month?	(340) 1 ☐ Yes 2 ☐ No – Skip to 48g
d. At what age did you first use (name of drug) on a regular basis?	(341) _____ Age x ☐ Can't remember
e. Have you ever used (name of drug) on a daily or almost daily basis?	(342) 1 ☐ Yes 2 ☐ No – Skip to 48g
f. At what age did you first use (name of drug) on a daily or almost daily basis?	(343) _____ Age x ☐ Can't remember
g. During the month before (Read date in Interviewer Reference Item, page 2) when you were first admitted to jail for (Read offense(s) in Interviewer Reference Item, page 2), were you using (name of drug)?	(344) 1 ☐ Yes 2 ☐ No – Skip to Check Item D
h. How often did you use (name of drug) during that month? Read categories	(345) 1 ☐ Less than once a week 2 ☐ At least once a week during that month 3 ☐ Daily or almost daily
i. At that time, what was the main source of the (name of drug) you were using, that is, where were you getting it? Read categories, if necessary	(346) 1 ☐ Legal prescription 2 ☐ Forged/illegal prescription 3 ☐ Street buy 4 ☐ Stolen 5 ☐ Gifts or rewards from friends or acquaintances 6 ☐ Other – Specify _____ 7 ☐ Unknown
CHECK ITEM D: If entry in 27a, first time, page 10, ask 48j If 27a is blank, skip to next drug	
j. Around the time of the first offense(s) for which you were sentenced to serve time, that is, when you served time for (Read offense(s) in 27a, first time, page 10), were you using (name of drug)?	(347) 1 ☐ Yes 2 ☐ No – Skip to next drug
k. How frequently were you using (name of drug) at that time? Read categories	(348) 1 ☐ Less than once a week 2 ☐ At least once a week 3 ☐ Daily or almost daily

BARBITURATES (DOWNERS) WITHOUT A DOCTOR'S PRESCRIPTION	LSD	PCP	OTHER DRUG WITHOUT A DOCTOR'S PRESCRIPTION
(349) 1 ☐ Yes 2 ☐ No 3 ☐ Refuse } *Skip to next drug*	(360) 1 ☐ Yes 2 ☐ No 3 ☐ Refuse } *Skip to next drug*	(371) 1 ☐ Yes 2 ☐ No 3 ☐ Refuse } *Skip to next drug*	(382) 1 ☐ Yes – What drug? _____ (383) 2 ☐ No 3 ☐ Refuse } *Return to 48b, page 18*
(350) 1 ☐ Once 2 ☐ A few times } *Skip to 48g* 3 ☐ Occasionally 4 ☐ Often	(361) 1 ☐ Once 2 ☐ A few times } *Skip to 48g* 3 ☐ Occasionally 4 ☐ Often	(372) 1 ☐ Once 2 ☐ A few times } *Skip to 48g* 3 ☐ Occasionally 4 ☐ Often	(384) 1 ☐ Once 2 ☐ A few times } *Skip to 48g* 3 ☐ Occasionally 4 ☐ Often
(351) 1 ☐ Yes 2 ☐ No – *Skip to 48g*	(362) 1 ☐ Yes 2 ☐ No – *Skip to 48g*	(373) 1 ☐ Yes 2 ☐ No – *Skip to 48g*	(385) 1 ☐ Yes 2 ☐ No – *Skip to 48g*
(352) _____ Age x ☐ Can't remember	(363) _____ Age x ☐ Can't remember	(374) _____ Age x ☐ Can't remember	(386) _____ Age x ☐ Can't remember
(353) 1 ☐ Yes 2 ☐ No – *Skip to 48g*	(364) 1 ☐ Yes 2 ☐ No – *Skip to 48g*	(375) 1 ☐ Yes 2 ☐ No – *Skip to 48g*	(387) 1 ☐ Yes 2 ☐ No – *Skip to 48g*
(354) _____ Age x ☐ Can't remember	(365) _____ Age x ☐ Can't remember	(376) _____ Age x ☐ Can't remember	(388) _____ Age x ☐ Can't remember
(355) 1 ☐ Yes 2 ☐ No – *Skip to Check Item D*	(366) 1 ☐ Yes 2 ☐ No – *Skip to Check Item D*	(377) 1 ☐ Yes 2 ☐ No – *Skip to Check Item D*	(389) 1 ☐ Yes 2 ☐ No – *Skip to Check Item D*
(356) 1 ☐ Less than once a week 2 ☐ At least once a week during that month 3 ☐ Daily or almost daily	(367) 1 ☐ Less than once a week 2 ☐ At least once a week during that month 3 ☐ Daily or almost daily	(378) 1 ☐ Less than once a week 2 ☐ At least once a week during that month 3 ☐ Daily or almost daily	(390) 1 ☐ Less than once a week 2 ☐ At least once a week during that month 3 ☐ Daily or almost daily
(357) 1 ☐ Legal prescription 2 ☐ Forged/illegal prescription 3 ☐ Street buy 4 ☐ Stolen 5 ☐ Gifts or rewards from friends or acquaintances 6 ☐ Other – Specify _____ 7 ☐ Unknown	(368) 1 ☐ Street buy 2 ☐ Stolen 3 ☐ Gifts or rewards from friends or acquaintances 4 ☐ Other – Specify _____ 5 ☐ Unknown	(379) 1 ☐ Street buy 2 ☐ Stolen 3 ☐ Gifts or rewards from friends or acquaintances 4 ☐ Made it 5 ☐ Other – Specify _____ 6 ☐ Unknown	(391) 1 ☐ Legal prescription 2 ☐ Forged/illegal prescription 3 ☐ Street buy 4 ☐ Over the counter 5 ☐ Stolen 6 ☐ Gifts or rewards from friends or acquaintances 7 ☐ Other – Specify _____ 8 ☐ Unknown
(358) 1 ☐ Yes 2 ☐ No – *Skip to next drug*	(369) 1 ☐ Yes 2 ☐ No – *Skip to next drug*	(380) 1 ☐ Yes 2 ☐ No – *Skip to next drug*	(392) 1 ☐ Yes 2 ☐ No – *Skip to 49a*
(359) 1 ☐ Less than once a week 2 ☐ At least once a week 3 ☐ Daily or almost daily	(370) 1 ☐ Less than once a week 2 ☐ At least once a week 3 ☐ Daily or almost daily	(381) 1 ☐ Less than once a week 2 ☐ At least once a week 3 ☐ Daily or almost daily	(393) 1 ☐ Less than once a week 2 ☐ At least once a week 3 ☐ Daily or almost daily

49a. Were you in any drug abuse treatment program when you were first admitted to jail for *(Read offense(s) from Interviewer Reference Item, page 2)* **on** *(Read date from Interviewer Reference Item, page 2)*?	(394) 1 ☐ Yes 2 ☐ No – *Skip to 50a*
b. Were you given drugs as part of the program?	(395) 1 ☐ Yes 2 ☐ No – *Skip to 49d* 3 ☐ Don't know – *Describe* _____ _____ } *Skip to 50a*
c. Was this program a methadone maintenance program, another type of drug maintenance program, or a medical withdrawal program?	(396) 1 ☐ Methadone maintenance 2 ☐ Other drug maintenance 3 ☐ Medical withdrawal 4 ☐ Don't know – *Describe* _____ _____
d. Did you live at the treatment center?	(397) 1 ☐ Yes 2 ☐ No

Notes

(Add phrase in brackets for those enrolled at the time of their current arrest.)

50a. Have you ever been enrolled in a drug abuse treatment program [other than any program you were in at the time of your first arrest for *(Read offense(s) from Interviewer Reference Item, page 2)*]?

▶ Yes – How many?

(398) _____ – *Ask 50b–f for each program up to 4 programs*

0 ☐ No – *Skip to 51a*

	b. Was the (1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th) program in a correctional institution?	c. Were you given drugs as part of the program?	d. Was this program a methadone maintenance program, another type of drug maintenance program, or a medical withdrawal program?	e. Did you live at the treatment center?	f. When you left this program, had you completed treatment, or did you transfer to another drug program, or did you leave without completing treatment?
1st Program	(399) 1 ☐ Yes 2 ☐ No	(403) 1 ☐ Yes 2 ☐ No – *Skip to 50e* 3 ☐ Don't know – *Explain and skip to next program*	(407) 1 ☐ Methadone maintenance 2 ☐ Other drug maintenance 3 ☐ Medical withdrawal 4 ☐ Don't know – *Explain*	(411) 1 ☐ Yes 2 ☐ No	(415) 1 ☐ Completed treatment 2 ☐ Transferred 3 ☐ Left without completion 4 ☐ Other – *Specify*
2nd Program	(400) 1 ☐ Yes 2 ☐ No	(404) 1 ☐ Yes 2 ☐ No – *Skip to 50e* 3 ☐ Don't know – *Explain and skip to next program*	(408) 1 ☐ Methadone maintenance 2 ☐ Other drug maintenance 3 ☐ Medical withdrawal 4 ☐ Don't know – *Explain*	(412) 1 ☐ Yes 2 ☐ No	(416) 1 ☐ Completed treatment 2 ☐ Transferred 3 ☐ Left without completion 4 ☐ Other – *Specify*
3rd Program	(401) 1 ☐ Yes 2 ☐ No	(405) 1 ☐ Yes 2 ☐ No – *Skip to 50e* 3 ☐ Don't know – *Explain and skip to next program*	(409) 1 ☐ Methadone maintenance 2 ☐ Other drug maintenance 3 ☐ Medical withdrawal 4 ☐ Don't know – *Explain*	(413) 1 ☐ Yes 2 ☐ No	(417) 1 ☐ Completed treatment 2 ☐ Transferred 3 ☐ Left without completion 4 ☐ Other – *Specify*
4th Program	(402) 1 ☐ Yes 2 ☐ No	(406) 1 ☐ Yes 2 ☐ No – *Skip to 50e* 3 ☐ Don't know – *Explain and skip to next program*	(410) 1 ☐ Methadone maintenance 2 ☐ Other drug maintenance 3 ☐ Medical withdrawal 4 ☐ Don't know – *Explain*	(414) 1 ☐ Yes 2 ☐ No	(418) 1 ☐ Completed treatment 2 ☐ Transferred 3 ☐ Left without completion 4 ☐ Other – *Specify*

FORM SIJ-43 (11-17-77)

CHECK ITEM E	(See item 14a, page 6) ☐ Not answered ☐ Yes } Ask 51 ☐ No – Skip to 52

51a. At the time of the (Read offense(s) from Interviewer Reference Item, page 2) for which you have been convicted, were you under the influence of drugs?

(419) 1 ☐ Yes
2 ☐ No – Skip to 52

b. What drugs were you under the influence of?

Read categories, if necessary, and mark all that apply.

(420) * 1 ☐ Heroin
2 ☐ Methadone
3 ☐ Cocaine
4 ☐ Marijuana or hashish

(421) * 1 ☐ Amphetamines (uppers)
2 ☐ Barbiturates (downers)
3 ☐ LSD
4 ☐ PCP
5 ☐ Other – Specify

_____

Notes

52. Now let's talk about your usual drinking habits during the year before you were arrested for *(Read Interviewer Reference Item, page 2).* **When you drank alcohol, what beverages did you drink?**

Read categories, pause for response to each beverage, and mark all that apply.

(422) 1 ☐ Beer – *Ask 53a–c*
* 2 ☐ Wine – *Ask 54a–c*
3 ☐ Liquor – *Ask 55a–c*
4 ☐ Other – *Ask 56a–c*
5 ☐ Didn't/don't drink – *Skip to 63*

	a. During the year before you were arrested, how often did you usually drink *(Read alcohol beverage)*? *Read categories. Read twice if necessary.*	b. About how much *(Read alcohol beverage)* did you drink at one time on the average?	c. By the time you would generally stop drinking *(Read alcohol beverage)* would you say you were very drunk, pretty loaded, feeling good, or relatively sober?
53. BEER	(423) 1 ☐ Every day 2 ☐ Nearly every day 3 ☐ Three or four days a week 4 ☐ One or two days a week 5 ☐ Three or four days a month 6 ☐ About once a month 7 ☐ Occasionally, that is, less than once a month	(427) _____ Quarts (428) _____ Six-packs (429) _____ Cans/bottles	(443) 1 ☐ Very drunk 2 ☐ Pretty loaded 3 ☐ Feeling good 4 ☐ Relatively sober
54. WINE	(424) 1 ☐ Every day 2 ☐ Nearly every day 3 ☐ Three or four days a week 4 ☐ One or two days a week 5 ☐ Three or four days a month 6 ☐ About once a month 7 ☐ Occasionally, that is, less than once a month	(430) _____ Fifths (431) _____ Pint bottles (432) _____ Glasses	(444) 1 ☐ Very drunk 2 ☐ Pretty loaded 3 ☐ Feeling good 4 ☐ Relatively sober
55. LIQUOR	(425) 1 ☐ Every day 2 ☐ Nearly every day 3 ☐ Three or four days a week 4 ☐ One or two days a week 5 ☐ Three or four days a month 6 ☐ About once a month 7 ☐ Occasionally, that is, less than once a month	(433) _____ Quarts (434) _____ Fifths (435) _____ Pints (436) _____ Half pints (437) _____ Drinks/shots	(445) 1 ☐ Very drunk 2 ☐ Pretty loaded 3 ☐ Feeling good 4 ☐ Relatively sober
56. OTHER – *Specify* _____	(426) 1 ☐ Every day 2 ☐ Nearly every day 3 ☐ Three or four days a week 4 ☐ One or two days a week 5 ☐ Three or four days a month 6 ☐ About once a month 7 ☐ Occasionally, that is, less than once a month	(438) _____ Quarts (439) _____ Pints (440) _____ Half pints (441) _____ Bottles (442) _____ Glasses	(446) 1 ☐ Very drunk 2 ☐ Pretty loaded 3 ☐ Feeling good 4 ☐ Relatively sober

CHECK ITEM F	(See item 14a, page 6) ☐ Yes or not answered – Ask item 57 ☐ No – Skip to item 63

57. Had you been drinking just before the (Read offense(s) from Interviewer Reference Item, page 2) for which you have been convicted?

(447) 1 ☐ Yes
2 ☐ No – Skip to 63

NOTE – Ask ALL categories in 58a before proceeding to 58b

NOTE – Ask 58b only for those categories in 58a which were answered "Yes"

58a. At the time were you drinking:		b. About how much . . . would you say you drank at that time?
(1) Beer?	(448) 1 ☐ Yes 2 ☐ No	(452) _____ Quarts (453) _____ Six-packs (454) _____ Cans/bottles
(2) Wine?	(449) 1 ☐ Yes 2 ☐ No	(455) _____ Fifths (456) _____ Pint bottles (457) _____ Glasses
(3) Liquor?	(450) 1 ☐ Yes 2 ☐ No	(458) _____ Quarts (459) _____ Fifths (460) _____ Pints (461) _____ Half pints (462) _____ Drinks/shots
(4) Another alcoholic beverage? . . . . Specify _____	(451) 1 ☐ Yes 2 ☐ No	(463) _____ Quarts (464) _____ Pints (465) _____ Half pints (466) _____ Bottles (467) _____ Glasses

59. Would you say you were very drunk, pretty loaded, feeling good, or relatively sober at that time?

(468) 1 ☐ Very drunk
2 ☐ Pretty loaded
3 ☐ Feeling good
4 ☐ Relatively sober

60. About how many hours had you been drinking?	(469) _____ Hours
61. Where were you drinking? *Read categories and mark all that apply*	(470) 1 ☐ At home * 2 ☐ At a friend's home 3 ☐ In a bar or tavern 4 ☐ In a car (471) 5 ☐ In a restaurant * 6 ☐ On the street 7 ☐ At work 8 ☐ Other – *Specify* _____
62a. Were you drinking alone or with others?	(472) 1 ☐ Alone – *Skip to 63* 2 ☐ Others
b. Who were you drinking with? *Read categories and mark all that apply*	(473) 1 ☐ Family * 2 ☐ Friends 3 ☐ Anyone around/strangers
63. These next questions deal with the health care you have received since you were admitted to this jail, this time. During the first two weeks you were in jail:	
a. Was your blood pressure taken?	(474) 1 ☐ Yes 2 ☐ No
b. Was a blood sample taken?	(475) 1 ☐ Yes 2 ☐ No
c. Were you given a skin test for tuberculosis?	(476) 1 ☐ Yes 2 ☐ No
d. Were you given a chest x-ray?	(477) 1 ☐ Yes 2 ☐ No
e. Were you given a dental examination?	(478) 1 ☐ Yes 2 ☐ No
f. Were you given an eye examination?	(479) 1 ☐ Yes 2 ☐ No
g. Was your height measured?	(480) 1 ☐ Yes 2 ☐ No
h. Was your weight measured?	(481) 1 ☐ Yes 2 ☐ No
i. Was your pulse taken?	(482) 1 ☐ Yes 2 ☐ No
j. Was your temperature taken?	(483) 1 ☐ Yes 2 ☐ No
k. Was a urine sample taken?	(484) 1 ☐ Yes 2 ☐ No
l. Was your heart listened to?	(485) 1 ☐ Yes 2 ☐ No
m. Was anything else done?	(486) 1 ☐ Yes – *Specify* _____ _____ 2 ☐ No

CHECK ITEM G	If all "No's" are marked in item 63, skip to 66a

64. Who administered these tests? *Read categories and mark all that apply*	(487) 1 ☐ Doctor * 2 ☐ Nurse 3 ☐ Paramedic 4 ☐ Admitting officer 5 ☐ Other – *Specify* _____
65a. Were you given the results of the check-up?	(488) 1 ☐ Yes 2 ☐ No – *Skip to 66a*
b. Were you told of any problems?	(489) 1 ☐ Yes 2 ☐ No – *Skip to 66a*
c. Did the person who gave you the check-up do anything or prescribe any medicine to take care of this (these) problem(s)?	(490) 1 ☐ Yes 2 ☐ No
66a. After the first two weeks, were you given any other medical tests, check-ups, or physical examinations?	▶ Yes – How many? (491) _____ 0 ☐ No – *Skip to 68* x ☐ Inmate has not been in jail more than 2 weeks – *Skip to 68*
b. Was this (were these) exam(s) to follow up a problem that had been discovered earlier?	▶ Yes – How many? (492) _____ 0 ☐ No
c. Was this (were these) exam(s) at your request?	▶ Yes – How many? (493) _____ 0 ☐ No
67. In (any of) the examination(s) which took place after your first two weeks in jail:	
a. Was your blood pressure taken?	(494) 1 ☐ Yes 2 ☐ No
b. Was a blood sample taken?	(495) 1 ☐ Yes 2 ☐ No
c. Were you given a skin test for tuberculosis?	(496) 1 ☐ Yes 2 ☐ No
d. Were you given a chest x-ray?	(497) 1 ☐ Yes 2 ☐ No
e. Were you given a dental examination?	(498) 1 ☐ Yes 2 ☐ No
f. Were you given an eye examination?	(499) 1 ☐ Yes 2 ☐ No
g. Was your height measured?	(500) 1 ☐ Yes 2 ☐ No

67. Continued h. Was your weight measured?	(501) 1 ☐ Yes 2 ☐ No
i. Was your pulse taken?	(502) 1 ☐ Yes 2 ☐ No
j. Was your temperature taken?	(503) 1 ☐ Yes 2 ☐ No
k. Was a urine sample taken?	(504) 1 ☐ Yes 2 ☐ No
l. Was your heart listened to?	(505) 1 ☐ Yes 2 ☐ No
68. Since you were admitted to jail this time, have you asked to see a doctor or other medical person?	(506) ▶ Yes – How many times? _____ 0 ☐ No – *Skip to 71a*
69. Have you ever been refused permission to see the doctor or other medical person?	(507) ▶ Yes – How many times? _____ 0 ☐ No

CHECK ITEM H	If number entered in 68 is the same as the number entered in 69, skip to 71a. If number entered in 68 is greater than the number entered in 69, ask 70.

Notes

70. What type of health person do you generally see?

(508)
1 ☐ Doctor
2 ☐ Nurse
3 ☐ Paramedic
4 ☐ Other – *Specify* ↓ _____

71a. Do you have any health problems or medical conditions which would require you to see a doctor or other health person on a regular basis?

(509)
1 ☐ Yes
2 ☐ No – *Skip to 72a*

b. What type of problem do you have?

Do NOT read categories
Mark all that apply

(510) *
1 ☐ Heart condition
2 ☐ Respiratory, breathing, or lung problem
3 ☐ Nervous disorder (nervous system, not tense or "uptight")
4 ☐ Mental problem
5 ☐ Muscle or bone problem
6 ☐ Urinary problem

(511) *
1 ☐ Blood problem
2 ☐ Skin problem
3 ☐ Emotional problem
4 ☐ Depression
5 ☐ Other – *Specify* ↓ _____

c. Did you have this (these) problem(s) before you were admitted to this jail this time?

(512)
1 ☐ Yes
2 ☐ No

72a. Does this jail have an infirmary with beds for overnight stays?

(513)
1 ☐ Yes
2 ☐ No
3 ☐ Don't know
} *Conclude interview*

b. Have you ever spent a night in the infirmary?

(514)
1 ☐ Yes
2 ☐ No

CONCLUDE INTERVIEW

Appendix III

Technical notes and definitions

As used throughout this report, a "jail" is defined as a local government facility authorized to detain for at least 48 hours any adult suspected or convicted of a criminal offense. Excluded from consideration as local jails were facilities designed specifically for the detention of juveniles, hospitals for the criminally insane, drunk tanks, and lockups.[1] In addition, all facilities operated by Federal or State correctional authorities, including State-operated jails in Connecticut, Delaware, Hawaii, Rhode Island, and Vermont, were excluded. The term "inmate population" refers to the number of persons confined in all locally operated jails.

Excluded from the scope of the 1978 Survey of Inmates of Local Jails were 193 small jails, holding about 900 inmates. This procedure differed from that used in the 1970 and 1972 enumerations and was adopted because the facilities were not authorized to hold any inmates after they had been formally charged with a criminal offense, a process that usually (though not always) takes place within the first 48 hours of confinement.

Data on State and Federal prisoners housed in local jails because of prison overcrowding were derived from the 1978 National Jail Census.

The terms "legal status" and "detention status" are used broadly (and synonymously) to characterize various phases of the criminal adjudication process, ranging from arrest to the serving of time on an unappealed sentence. The terms also include such administrative or jurisdictional dispositions as "sentenced to a local facility" or to a "nonlocal facility," the latter of which refers to State or Federal institutions in cases where persons were temporarily confined in the local jail at the time of the survey because of overcrowding in the "nonlocal" facility or for other, unspecified reasons.

Additional explanatory notes and definitions of selected terms follow below.

Age—The inmates' age was that given at the time of the interview. Data on age groups for the U.S. male population are estimates for March 1978, provided by the Population Division, Bureau of the Census.

[1]Although juvenile detention institutions were outside the scope of the survey, the companion facility census revealed that jails held a total of 1,611 juveniles. For a distribution of the juvenile inmates by State, see Table A, following the definitions in this appendix.

Alcohol use—Inmates who indicated that they had been drinking alcoholic beverages at the time of the arrest that led to their incarceration were questioned as to the amount they had consumed to determine whether they had been "under the influence" of alcohol. In accordance with criteria furnished by the National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism, it was considered that inmates had been under the influence if they indicated that they had consumed 8.33 cans of beer, or 6.67 4-ounce glasses of wine, or 9 1-ounce jiggers of hard liquor. These amounts contain the chemical equivalent of 4 ounces of ethanol (pure alcohol). Inmates who had consumed more than one kind of beverage were considered to be under the influence if the combined amounts totaled the 4-ounce minimum alcohol content.

Annual income—Each inmate was asked to indicate the level of personal income for the 12-month period prior to the incarceration, as well as the main source of that income. Data on income levels for the U.S. population age 18–54 are estimates for March 1978. See Bureau of the Census, *Current Population Reports*, Series P-60, No. 118, "Money Income of Families and Persons in the United States", U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C., March 1979, pp. 184–193.

Convicted—Those jail inmates judged guilty of an offense either after a plea of guilty or as the result of a trial. The category covers two basic groupings—persons "awaiting sentence" and those "sentenced." The latter group includes inmates assigned to serve time in a local facility (either the facility where they were held at the time of the survey or another local facility), or a nonlocal facility, or an unknown type of facility.

Drug use—For analytical purposes, three categories characterized the frequency of illicit drug usage by inmates during the course of their lifetime: daily, weekly, and less than weekly (a category that includes occasional users and those who had used a drug only once). The types of drugs surveyed for extent of usage and drug influence at the time an offense was committed included the three leading narcotics: heroin, methadone, and cocaine. Inmates were also asked about the use of amphetamines ("uppers") and barbiturates ("downers") without a medical prescription, as well as about their experience with marijuana (including hashish), LSD, PCP, and "other drugs."

Educational attainment—Data on the educational attainment of the U.S. population are estimates for March 1978, provided by the Population Division, Bureau of the Census.

Employment status—The "employed" were construed as all inmates who had full-time or part-time jobs or business enterprises at the time of their admission to jail. "Full-time" employment was defined as working 35 hours or more per week, a category that encompassed Armed Forces personnel. The term "part-time" covered employment of fewer than 35 hours a week. Data on the employment status of the U.S. population are estimates for February 1978. See Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, *Employment and Earnings*, March 1978, Vol. 25, No. 3, pp. 33–34, 39.

Hispanic—Inmates who indicated that their origin was Mexican, Puerto Rican, Cuban, Central or South American, or some other Hispanic origin, irrespective of race. Data on the Hispanic component of the U.S. population can be found in Bureau of the Census, *Current Population Reports*, Series P-20, No. 339, "Persons of Spanish Origin in the United States: March 1978," U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C., June 1979.

Juvenile—A legal rather than demographic designation. For both 1970 and 1978, data on juveniles confined in local jails were collected in nationwide censuses of jail facilities. A distribution of juvenile inmates by State is displayed in Table A, at the end of this appendix. Information on juveniles was not collected for 1972.

Marital status—Determined as of the date of the interview rather than at the time of admission. Five categories were included on the questionnaire: never married, married, widowed, divorced, and separated. For analysis purposes, the last two were combined. "Married" includes those in common-law union. "Separated" refers to persons legally apart, rather than those separated by incarceration. Data on the marital status of the U.S. population are estimates for March 1978, provided by the Population Division, Bureau of the Census.

Military service—Data on male veterans in the U.S. population were based on figures for September 1977, as reported in: Bureau of the Census, *Statistical Abstract of the United States: 1978*, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C., September 1978, p. 385. Although inmates who are veterans of the Armed Forces were not asked whether they had served in Vietnam or elsewhere in Southeast Asia, it can be assumed that most of them below age 25 had *not* because they would have been too young. The number of troops in Vietnam had been substantially reduced by the end of 1972 and was down to almost zero by January 1973. Inmates who were 24 years old at the time of the survey (February 1978) would have been 18 in 1972 and, among inmates less than 25 years of age as of 1978, only 24-year-olds would have had the opportunity to have seen military service in Vietnam. On the other hand, because the official U.S. Government definition of "Vietnam era veterans" encompasses those who

served at any time between April 5, 1964, and May 7, 1975, it can be assumed that inmates between the ages of 21 and 24 could have served in the military during that era.

Poverty level—As applied to 1977 annual income, the U.S. Government definition of the "poverty level" for family groups larger than 2 persons ranged from $4,806 for a 3-member family to $10,137 for a family of 7 persons or more. See Bureau of the Census, *Current Population Reports*, Series P-60, No. 116, "Money Income and Poverty Status of Families and Persons in the United States (Advance Report)," U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C., July 1978, p. 20.

Prison—A State or Federal confinement facility, chiefly used for holding convicted felons serving sentences of more than 1 year. In this report, figures on Federal and State prisoners for 1972 are as of December 31, approximately 6 months after that year's jail inmate survey. For 1978, prisoner figures are as of December 31, 1977, about 2 months prior to the 1978 jail inmates survey. See Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, *Prisoners in State and Federal Institutions on December 31, 1971, 1972 and 1973*, NPS Bulletin SD-NPS-PSF-1, May 1975, pp. 12-16, and same title, NPS Bulletin SD-NPS-PSF-5, February 1979, pp. 13-15.

Race—The race of inmates was determined by interviewer observation. The racial categories distinguished in the report are white, black, and other. The category "other" includes American Indians, Alaskan Natives, Pacific Islanders, and persons of Asian ancestry. Data on races for the U.S. male population are estimates for March 1978, provided by the Population Division, Bureau of the Census.

Unconvicted—Those jailed inmates involved in criminal proceedings for a crime alleged against them, but not yet judged innocent or guilty. Within this category, the status "not yet arraigned" denotes those inmates who had not yet been charged in a court with the commission of a crime. Inmates who had been formally charged before a court were categorized as "arraigned and awaiting or on trial."

Table A **Juvenile inmates of local jails, by region and State, 1970 and 1978**

Region and State	1970	1978
United States	3,857	1,611
Northeast	989	99
Maine	2	6
New Hampshire	0	8
Vermont	0	...
Massachusetts	0	0
Rhode Island	...	...
Connecticut	...	...
New York	[1]607	84
New Jersey	126	0
Pennsylvania	254	1
North Central	983	515
Ohio	203	88
Indiana	249	152
Illinois	106	23
Michigan	29	21
Wisconsin	79	62
Minnesota	73	13
Iowa	41	10
Missouri	55	20
North Dakota	3	1
South Dakota	26	23
Nebraska	44	38
Kansas	75	64
South	1,325	669
Delaware	...	...
Maryland	106	0
District of Columbia	2	0
Virginia	172	155
West Virginia	52	22
North Carolina	37	32
South Carolina	41	34
Georgia	132	9
Florida	142	42
Kentucky	78	60
Tennessee	79	61
Alabama	87	22
Mississippi	74	68
Arkansas	45	57
Louisiana	61	15
Oklahoma	48	28
Texas	169	64
West	560	328
Montana	53	20
Idaho	42	41
Wyoming	25	24
Colorado	47	23
New Mexico	46	39
Arizona	33	17
Utah	10	1
Nevada	15	16
Washington	40	16
Oregon	59	17
California	188	113
Alaska	2	1
Hawaii	0	...

NOTE: As of 1978, five States--Connecticut, Delaware, Hawaii, Rhode Island, and Vermont--had integrated jail-prison systems and, therefore, were excluded from the calculation. Alaska, which had 6 locally operated jails in addition to an integrated jail-prison system, was included in the calculations.

[1]The 1970 figure for New York and, hence, those for the Northeast and the U.S. differ from those published in the 1970 National Jail Census; 3,943 youthful offenders not subject to juvenile court jurisdiction were excluded for purposes of comparison with 1978 data.

Appendix IV

Survey methodology and standard errors

The statistical data and analytical findings presented in this report derive from a survey conducted in February 1978 among a sample of the inmates of local jails throughout the United States. The survey, undertaken through personal interviews, was coordinated with the 1978 Census of Local Jails, taken the same month. The inmates interviewed were questioned about their social and economic background, alcohol and drug use habits, prior criminal record, current offense, and court experience. The completed interviews were assigned appropriate numerical weights to assure that in the aggregate they would be representative of all jail inmates throughout the Nation. Based on a sample rather than a complete enumeration, the data are estimates subject to errors resulting from sampling variability.

Sample design and size

Survey specifications required a sample of about 4,000 male and 2,000 female inmates in approximately 400 institutions. The sample, drawn from files maintained by the Governments Division of the U.S. Bureau of the Census, amounted to about 1 in every 26 persons detained in the Nation's locally operated jails. About 3,500 facilities met the criteria detailed in the first two paragraphs of Appendix III and, thus, were eligible for inclusion in the sample.

As a first step in designing the survey, these jails were stratified into three classes for men and five for women. Institutions that held an estimated 225 or more inmates were all included in both samples. In each of these large institutions—numbering 132 and containing almost half of the inmates of each sex—males were sampled at the rate of 1 in 35 and females at the rate of 1 in 4. Jails holding fewer than 225 inmates were divided into two classes in the male sample and four classes in the female sample. Institutional and inmate sampling rates for each of the classes are shown in the accompanying chart. The male sample was self-weighting and the female sample was of sufficient size to assure adequate representation in the survey.

Of some 6,300 interview candidates identified by this selection process, some 5,300—approximately 85 percent—were actually interviewed. Of the remaining 1,000, 47 percent were released before they could be interviewed, 42 percent declined to participate, and the remaining 11 percent were excluded for other reasons.

Sex of inmates and stratum	Number of inmates in institution	Sex of population of institution	Institutional sampling rate	Inmate sampling rate
Male inmates				
I	225 or more	Males or both sexes	All	1 in 35
II	Less than 225	Both sexes, including at least 21 males	1 in 5	1 in 7
III	Less than 225	Both sexes, less than 21 males	1 in 35	All
Female inmates				
I	225 or more	Females or both sexes	All	1 in 4
II	Less than 225	Females	1 in 2	1 in 2
III	Less than 225	Both sexes, including at least 20 females	1 in 2	1 in 2
IV	Less than 225	Both sexes, including at least 21 males; less than 20 females	1 in 5	All
V	Less than 40	Both sexes, including less than 21 males; less than 20 females	1 in 35	All

Estimation procedure

Five adjustment factors were applied in the assignment of a final weight to each interview, or data record:

(1) A *basic weight* (the reciprocal of each inmate's probability of selection), applied to all records. For males, the value of this weight was 35. For females, one of three weights was assigned: 4, 5, or 35.

(2) An *institution noninterview adjustment,* applied to inmate data records to account for jailed inmates in institutions where it was not possible to conduct interviews and where demographic information on the inmates was not available.

(3) An *inmate noninterview adjustment,* applied to adjust the weights of all interviewed inmate data records in order to account for noninterviewed inmates for whom partial demographic information was available. This adjustment, made separately for males and females, was applied to 18 categories of information as defined by different combinations of three variables: race (black and other than black), age (under 20, 20–24, 25 and over), and size of facility. There were three size-of-facility categories for males, all pertaining to facilities housing both males and females: facilities with fewer than 21 males, those with at least 21 males but fewer than 225 total inmates, and those with 225 or more inmates. For females, the three categories were: facilities for females only and housing fewer than 225 inmates; facilities housing males and females with a total of fewer than 225 inmates; and facilities housing both males and females with a total of 225 inmates or more. For any of the 18 categories, the noninterview adjustment was defined as the ratio of the weighted number of interviewed plus noninterviewed inmates in that category to the weighted number of interviewed inmates in the same category.

(4) A *first-stage ratio adjustment* was one of two steps taken to minimize the variance resulting from the use of jails within the sample to represent jails that were not in the sample. It was applied to all data records of inmates (separately for males and females) in jails that were *not* self-representing; therefore, this adjustment factor was not applicable to the records of inmates in the 132 large, self-representing facilities. The procedure, applied before the inmate count made in the 1978 Census of Jail Facilities became available, adjusted for the difference between the estimated number of inmates held in jails within the sample and the estimated number in jails represented by the sample.

(5) The final step in the weighting procedure was a *second-stage ratio adjustment* to bring the survey-derived inmate count into accord with the jail population as enumerated in the 1978 Census of Jail

Facilities. A ratio adjustment was developed for each of the three size-of-facility categories for males (less than 21, 21–224, and 225 or more) and for each of the two such categories for females (less than 225 and 225 or more). For any category, the adjustment was defined as the ratio between the total number of inmates as determined by the facility census and the weighted total estimated from the inmate survey.

Reliability of estimates

The particular sample used for the 1978 Survey of Inmates of Local Jails was only one of a large number of possible samples of the same size that could have been selected using the same design and sample selection procedures. Estimates derived from different samples would differ from each other. The standard error of a survey estimate is a measure of the variation among the estimates from all possible samples and is, therefore, a measure of the precision with which the estimate from a particular sample approximates the average of all possible sample estimates. The estimate and its associated standard error may be used to construct an approximate confidence interval—that is, an interval having a prescribed probability that it would include the average of all possible sample estimates. This average may or may not be contained in any particular computed interval. But, for a particular sample, it can be determined with specific confidence that the average of all possible sample estimates is included in the constructed interval.

If all possible samples were selected under essentially the same general conditions and using the same sample design, and if an estimate and its estimated standard error were calculated from each sample, then:

1. Approximately 68 percent of the intervals from one standard error below the estimate to one standard error above the estimate would include the average for all possible samples.

2. Approximately 90 percent of the intervals from 1.6 standard errors below the estimate to 1.6 standard errors above the estimate would include the average for all possible samples.

3. Approximately 95 percent of the intervals from two standard errors below the estimate to two standard errors above the estimate would include the average for all possible samples.

In addition to sampling error, the estimates presented in this report are subject to nonsampling error. Major sources of such error include the inability to obtain complete information from all inmates in the sample; errors in estimating values for missing data; differences in the inmates' interpretation of questions; respondent inability or unwillingness to provide correct information or to report information accurately; errors made in recording, coding, and processing the data; and possible undercoverage (i.e., failure to represent all jails within the sample). Standard errors calculated for use with data from this survey partially gauge the effect of certain nonsampling errors in response and enumeration, but they do not measure systematic biases in the data. Because the full extent of nonsampling error is unknown, however, particular care should be exercised in the interpretation of figures based on a relatively small number of cases or on small differences between estimates.

Statistical results from the survey were used for analytical purposes in this report only when based on an estimated count of 300 or more male inmates (or inmates of both sexes) and of 100 or more female inmates. When computed on smaller bases, the estimates were considered statistically unreliable. Nevertheless, such figures are shown in the data tables to permit such combinations of data categories as may serve the need of individual users.

Computation and application of standard errors

Results presented in this report were tested to determine whether or not statistical significance could be associated with observed differences between figures. As a result of such tests, all statements of comparison are significant at a 1.6 standard error level or better, and the vast majority are significant at a minimum level of 2.0 standard errors. This means that, for most comparisons cited in the report, the estimated difference is greater than twice the standard error of the difference. Statements of comparison qualified by the phrase "some indication" have a level of significance between 1.6 and 2.0 standard errors. For this report, differences that failed the test at 1.6 standard errors (i.e., at a 90-percent level of confidence) were not considered statistically significant. The discussion that follows is designed to assist persons wishing to perform their own standard error tests.

The tabulation below presents two sets of parameters (denoted *a* and *b*) to calculate the standard errors applicable to estimates for inmates of each sex, as well as for the total jail population. The *a* value is used only in computations involving absolute numbers, and the *b* value is used in conjunction with both numbers and percentages.

Population	*Parameter a*	*Parameter b*
All inmates	−0.000301	47.66
Male	−0.000338	50.32
Female	−0.000738	7.05

Formula 1. Standard errors for estimates of the *number of inmates* may be calculated by using the following formula:

$$\text{s.e.}(x) = \sqrt{ax^2 + bx}$$

In this formula, x is the estimated number of inmates, whether male, female, or the two combined, and a and b are the parameters taken from the tabulation above.

To illustrate the use of Formula 1, Data Table 2 shows that the number of unconvicted women being held in jails was 4,074. This estimate and the appropriate parameters are substituted in the formula, and the calculation proceeds as follows:

$$\text{s.e.}(4{,}074) = \sqrt{(-0.000738)(4{,}074)^2 + (7.05)(4{,}074)} = 128$$

This means that the confidence interval around the estimate of 4,074 at one standard error is 128, and the confidence interval at the second standard error would be double that figure, or 256.

Formula 2. Standard errors for an estimate of the *percent of inmates* may be calculated using the following formula:

$$\text{s.e.}(p) = \sqrt{\frac{b}{x}\,p(100-p)}$$

In this formula, x is the size of the inmate population (or subgroup thereof) that is the base of the percentage for which the standard error is being computed; p is the estimated percentage; and b is the parameter from the above tabulation.

Using Data Table 3, it can be seen that an estimated 56.7 percent of all Hispanic inmates were categorized under "convicted" detention status and that the base figure for this estimate is 16,349. The Formula 2 calculation proceeds from the following:

$$\text{s.e.}(56.7) = \sqrt{\frac{47.66}{16{,}349}\,56.7(100-56.7)} = 2.7$$

This means that the confidence interval around the estimate of 56.7 at one standard error is 2.7, and the confidence interval at the second standard error would be double that figure, or 5.4.

Formula 3. The standard error of a *difference between two estimates* is approximated with the formula

$$\text{s.e.}(x-y) = \sqrt{\text{s.e.}(x)^2 + \text{s.e.}(y)^2}$$

where x and y represent the two estimates. The formula will represent the actual standard error quite accurately for the difference between uncorrelated estimates. If, however, there is a large positive correlation, the formula will overestimate the true standard error of the difference; and if there is a large negative

correlation, it will underestimate the true standard error of the difference.

In the preceding example, the standard error of the estimated 56.7 percent was calculated using Formula 2. Data Table 3 of the report also yields a figure of 57.8 as the percent of "convicted" non-Hispanics. Using Formula 2 again, it can be found that the standard error of this percent is 0.905. Applying Formula 3 with $x = 57.8$ and $y = 56.7$,

$$\text{s.e.}(x-y) = \sqrt{(0.905)^2 + (2.7)^2}$$
$$= 2.8$$

This means that the chances are 95 out of 100 that the estimated difference based on the sample would differ from the average difference from all possible samples by less than twice the standard error, or 5.6. The 95-percent confidence interval around the difference of 1.1 is from –4.5 to +6.7 (i.e., 1.1 plus and minus 5.6). Because this confidence interval includes negative values, it cannot be concluded with 95-percent confidence that this difference stems from factors other than sampling error.

The ratio of a difference to its standard error also may be used for determining its level of statistical significance. For example, a ratio of 2.0 or more denotes that the difference is significant at the 95-percent confidence level; a ratio from 1.6 to 2.0 indicates that the difference is significant at a confidence level between 90 and 95 percent; and a ratio of less than 1.6 defines a level of confidence below 90 percent. In the above example, the ratio of the difference 1.1 to its standard error 2.8 equals 0.4. It can, therefore, be concluded that the difference was not significant at a minimum confidence level of 90 percent.

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